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ANTI-BRITISH RIOTS FLARE UP IN VARIOUS SECTIONS OF INDIA; CEYLON, SIND, SAID UP IN ARMS

Heavy Casualties Seen As Suppression Move Started

GANDHI FOR PRESIDENT

Special to the Nichi Nichi

LISBON, June 3.—Anti-British rioting has broken out in the island of Ceylon, and as the British authorities attempted to suppress it by force, many casualties were caused, according to reports reaching Turkey from Ceylon. As to details, nothing is yet known.

As the British Empire is counting upon Ceylon for the defense of India, the rioting in that island is regarded as very serious.

Outbreak in Sind

Asahi Service

BERLIN, June 3.—An anti-British riot has broken out in the Sind district, Western India, and the leader of this rioting is Pir Pagro, who is worshipped by the people as a saint and has a following of more than 100,000 people, reports from the United States say.

Pir Pagro issued an anti-British statement, and the movement is fast spreading to other districts in India. British authorities have declared martial law in the district, and are now in fear of the rioting spreading to New Delhi, capital of India.

As British forces in India have now been dispatched to the Burma frontier, it has become difficult to keep sufficient military strength behind to suppress the rioting.

Furthermore, the district where trouble has commenced is mountainous, and it is impossible to use heavy guns and airplanes. British troops sent to the district managed to shoot 40 rioters, but have been unable to suppress the rioting.

The reports from the United States show that the riot is very serious.

Gandhi for President

Mahatma Gandhi will be shortly asked to assume the presidency of the Indian National Congress Party in flat rejection of the British intrigue to have Jawaharlal Nehru appointed President of the party, reports a dispatch from Shanghai to the Hochi, quoting a telegram from Bangkok.

The Hochi says that information emanating from reliable sources reports this decision was reached at a recent meeting of the Political Council of the Indian National Congress Party which is displeased with the British intrigue to have Jawaharlal Nehru placed in the presidency.

The newspaper further learns that Mahatma Gandhi will most likely accept the post.

Situation Is Revealed

Commenting on the foreign news dispatch that an anti-British rebellion has broken out in a northwestern corner of India, Hikotaro Ichikawa, former Minister to Iran, in an interview yesterday with the Yomiuri, brought to light the acute food famine which India has been subjected to under the oppression of Britain and which has caused the Indians to distrust the British, adding that the war results achieved by the Imperial Japanese Forces have proved an added impetus to India's independence. Mr. Ichikawa returned to Japan last month from Teheran where he had been in touch with New Delhi.

Minister Ichikawa's talk follows:

"When I left my post for Japan, India was in turmoil, as it were, 'like a seething cauldron.' Even from the New Delhi radio broadcasts which are subjected to rigorous censorship I could discern signs that India stood on the very eve of serious uprisings. I was sure that some uprising or disturbance would occur in India and in fact I often spoke of it to some of my friends when I returned to Japan.

Famine First Cause

"The first cause of the disturbance is the serious food famine that has India in its grip. Already at the beginning of this year serious discussions were made on the food problem in Congress, when congressman from Bombay severely took the Minister of Food Supply to task on the issue.

"Bombay is one of the few most important ports in India where materials and goods are usually found in abundance. But even in Bombay, such a serious state of affairs prevailed.

"Next, another congressman from New Delhi quizzed the congress as to what steps he should take toward the State which the member represented.

"India used to import large amounts of rice and other cereals annually, but with the war achievements of the Imperial Japanese

(Continued on Page 2)

India's Leader

The name of Mahatma Gandhi again hits the spotlight on news that the presidency of the India National Congress may be offered him. With anti-British movements gaining ascendancy in his country, what will his decision be?

BRITAIN UNDER FIRE BY MAHATMA GANDHI

'We Grudge Even Giving Moral Support,' Declares Indian Leader

"Now we grudge even giving moral support to Britain. The present attitude of the British Government is only a pain to us," Mahatma Gandhi declared in his recent interview with the press, The Times, London, revealed carrying a Bombay dispatch dated May 18.

With regard to the United States, the same dispatch disclosed, Mahatma Gandhi said that the country would not have been brought into the war if it had wanted peace. "The country's present plight is due mainly to the obstinacy with which it managed its affairs turning a deaf ear to what other countries had to say legitimately," the Indian national leader is said to have pointed out.

"Another thing about the United States," the Mahatma continued, "is its infatuation with the power of wealth, which that country believes can accomplish anything. This tendency proved to be the predominant factor in placing America in its present plight."

In connection with Gandhi's words, The Times commented that "the true intention of this Indian leader is to acquire a free hand for India, with which the country can conclude any agreement with other countries including Japan."

M.P.'s Off to Ise

Tadahiko Okada, speaker of the House of Representatives, Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, Vice-Speaker of the same House, and Kazutami Tago, former Speaker of the same House, left Tokyo on Wednesday to pay homage to the Grand Shrines of Ise, the Kashiwara Shrine, the Unebi Mausoleum, and the Momoyama Mausoleums, reports Domei.

Secretaries to Koiso Chosen

Hideo Ono, former Chief Secretary of the Overseas Ministry, and Tokihiko Matsuzaka, former private secretary of the Overseas Minister, Wednesday, were appointed private secretaries to General Kuniaki Koiso, new Governor-General of Chosen, reports Domei.

Nanking War Chief Meets Newsmen

General Yang Kuei-i, Nanking's Army Chief-of-Staff revealed to Japanese newsmen, yesterday, the present status of the military strength of the National Government's forces. At his left is Colonel Nakao Yahagi, Army spokesman of the Imperial Headquarters, who seems to be an interested listener.

DR. CHU ROUNDS OUT PROGRAM IN CAPITAL

Reports Departure at Imperial Palace—Omiya Palace Also Visited

FAREWELL CALLS MADE

Tea by Tokyo Authorities, and Joint Dinner Tonight Will End Busy Schedule

To inscribe his name in the Imperial Register for the purpose of reporting to His Majesty the Emperor, his coming departure from the Japanese capital, Dr. Chu Min-i, special Nanking Envoy to Tokyo and his suite left the Imperial Hotel at 9 a.m. today for the Imperial Palace, reports Domei.

Furthermore, Dr. Chu Min-i reported his departure to Her Majesty the Empress Dowager at 9-20 a.m. by inscribing his name in the Imperial Register at the Omiya Palace.

Between 9:40 and 12:30 a.m., Dr. Chu visited and bade farewell to various high military and Government officials. From 12:30 p.m. the Chinese envoy attended a luncheon given by Hsu Liang, Chinese Ambassador to Tokyo, in honor of Japanese and Axis officials and notables at the Imperial Hotel.

In the afternoon, the Chinese special envoy is scheduled to visit the Tokyo Imperial University as well as to attend a tea reception at the Korakuen given by the Tokyo Prefecture and Municipality.

In the evening, from 6.30 o'clock, Dr. Chu will attend a banquet given under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Asia Development Federation at the Imperial Hotel.

ECONOMIC AGREEMENT SET FOR TRADE BARTER

French Indo-China Will Exchange Raw Materials for Japanese Goods

An economic agreement providing for various transactions between Japan and French Indo-China during 1942 is scheduled to be signed in the near future at Hanoi between Kenkichi Yoshizawa, Japanese Ambassador there, and Vice-Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General of French Indo-China and concurrently French High Commissioner in East Asia, according to an Asahi report received here from Hanoi today, reports Domei.

The two countries have come to a complete agreement on the provisions of the new economic arrangement except for a few minor technical details, the report stated.

It is understood, the Asahi declared, that the agreement principally provides for a supply of rice, bauxite, jute and other raw materials from French Indo-China to Japan in exchange for export of manufactured commodities from Japan to French Indo-China.

Abe Leaves for Ise

General Nobuyuki Abe, President of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, left Tokyo on Wednesday to make report of his new installation to the Grand Shrines of Ise, reports Domei.

Nanking Army's Cooperation With Japan Held Perfect by Gen. Yang on Visit Here

The Army belonging to the National Government of China is offering full cooperation with the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. All the officers and men are sharing hardships and privations with the Japanese in their destruction of Chiang's troops, it was revealed Wednesday by General Yang Kuei-i, Chief of Staff, who accompanied Special Envoy Chu Min-i of the National Government, on his mission to Tokyo.

General Yang, in his press interview at the Imperial Hotel, Wednesday afternoon, answered questions put by the newspapermen in the following manner:

Q: How's your Army faring since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia?

War Aims Understood

A: The most conspicuous thing is its good understanding of the aims of the War. The officers and men have been fired with a strong will of putting up a good assistance to Japan's execution of the current War. The Army is now proving a good force in carrying out the orders of the National Government among the Chinese under its influence whose number is daily increasing.

Q: Will you give us an outline of the system and strength of the Army?

A: There is under the direct control of Chief Executive Wang Ching-wei an organ called the Military Affairs Commission which has the highest power over all the troops of the Government. The Commission has its directly-controlled corps stationed in Nanking, the Wu-Han district, Ningpo, and Canton, respectively. There are also several district divisions in Nanking and such provinces as Shantung, Kiangsi, Honan, and Chekiang. Then again, we have some special service troops in Kaifeng, Hankow and Canton.

Q: Haven't you any air force?

A: We have the Army Aviation School at Changchow, where about 60 officers and men have just completed their course as the first graduates. The school has another institute attached to it, where those who are to be leaders of air defense work are being trained. Among the trainees, there are some who recently deserted the Chiang camp.

Q: How is the training of the military officers, in general, being carried out?

Trained at Army Schools

A: Officers are trained at two Army schools established for the purpose. Besides, we have training organs attached to the Military Affairs Commission, which are chiefly responsible for the betterment of the quality of the officers now in service. There is, on the other hand, a special institute where the training of staff officers is going on under the assistance of Japanese officers. We also have sent many young men to Japan to be trained there as fine Army officers.

Q: How are you dealing with the officers of the Chiang army, who have surrendered?

A: Some, who have proved themselves sincerely loyal to our cause, have been enlisted in our Army. However, we are not forcing them to join us, because what we really want is a body of men who are perfectly imbued with our ideal. It is not the size but better quality that we desire in our Army.

Q: What about the cooperation of your Army with the Japanese Forces in China?

Cooperating With Japanese

A: It is as perfect as can be expected. It is especially manifest in the campaign for clearance of the irreconciable elements in the areas under the jurisdiction of the National Government. This campaign, because it was often conducted under the command of the Chief Executive Wang himself, has so far brought very good results not only in Central China but in the northern areas.

Q. We think some important business is preventing your Navy Minister, Admiral Jen Yuan-tao, from meeting us. Have you anything to say in place of the Navy Minister

A: Here's the Admiral's note. He asked me to give you some information from the note. I will read you the main points:

"Before the National Government removed to Nanking, there were only four war vessels possessed by the Government, all of which were bought from the Japanese Navy through the good offices of Admiral Koshiro Oikawa, then Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Fleet in China Waters.

"On the removal of the Government to Nanking, a Navy Ministry was inaugurated and the position of the Navy Minister was concurrently held by the Chief Executive. Soon after, the Ministership was assumed by Admiral Jen, a regular school for training of naval officers was established through the kind collaboration of many Japanese high naval officers. Then came the establishment of an institute for non-commissioned naval officers.

Navy Headquarters at Nanking

"The establishment of the Navy Headquarters at Nanking followed in no time, which came to assume control over naval bases at Kiangyin and other places.

"There is another naval headquarters in Liukung Island in North China where about 10 war vessels are stationed. In South China, we have the Kwangchow Naval Headquarters, with more than 10 warcraft, mostly gunboats."

Heads French General Staff

D.N.B.

VICHY, June 2.—The French Minister of War, General Eugene Bridoux, and Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, Commander-in-Chief of the French Armed Forces, appointed Brigadier-General Jean Edouard Verneau as chief of the French General Staff. Brigadier-General Verneau had so far been the deputy chief of the general staff.

Hiroishi Appointed to New Post

Major Gonzo Hiroishi, on Wednesday, was appointed to a concurrent post of Secretary of the Board of Information, whereas Major Kametaro Tominaga was relieved of that concurrent post.

U.S. Air Corps Revamped

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—The American Volunteer Air Corps in Chungking, whose contract expires on June 6, will be reorganized on June 10, and incorporated as part of the United States air force to remain in Chungking, according to a Reuters report from Chiang's capital here today.

Kase Made Minister

Toshikazu Kase, Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Rome, has been appointed to an additional post of Minister in the Rome Embassy, it was announced Wednesday. Prior to his assumption of the present post, Mr. Kase served as Counselor of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin.

LUFTWAFFE VICTOR IN CLASH WITH R.A.F. OVER CHANNEL AREA

British Attempt to Raid Cherbourg and Vicinity Smashed In Fight

24 PLANES SAID DOWNED

Struggle Continuing on North African Front—Outcome of Battles Hazy

D.N.B.

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—German chasers were again successful in combats with British air formations over the Channel in the course of Wednesday. A mixed formation of bombers and chasers which attempted to penetrate the region of Cherbourg was intercepted by German planes before reaching the coast and were engaged in bitter aerial combat. According to reports so far available, 16 British aircraft were downed while another eight British planes were downed when the formation made a sudden attempt to reach the continent. After these heavy losses the British desisted from further attacks.

German dive-bombers attacked concentrations of British vehicles south of Tobruk as well as on the coastal road on the night of June 2. After having dropped their bombs they attacked the enemy encampments from low level. Many British motor trucks were severely damaged and havoc was caused in the enemy camp.

Outcome Still Hazy

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 3.—Military circles here declared that it was still too early to make any statement on the final outcome of the battle in North Africa. The same view also appeared to dominate British reports, it is stated, which were also very hazy about the outcome of the fighting. Nevertheless, it is stressed, the German and Italian reports of the capture of 2,000 and 3,000 British soldiers were being described as a considerable blow to the enemy in view of the fighting conditions prevailing there. This was all the more the case since the British forces were not ordinary soldiers but specially trained men.

Britain Loses Tanks

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 2.—As was officially announced in the course of the large-scale tank battle lasting three days south of Tobruk, a total of 451 British tanks were destroyed while a number of others were put out of operation.

Owing to the fierceness of the battle, naturally the German tank formations also suffered losses which, however, amount to less than 10 per cent of the figures announced by Radio Daventry.

Incendiaries Dropped

A number of incendiary bombs were dropped in various places in the London area on June 2 by the Axis air forces, according to a London radio intercepted in Lisbon, the Nichi Nichi reported from Lisbon today.

Enemy Losses Heavy

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 2.—The German and Italian air forces throughout the theater of warfare in the West, were successful in downing 168 British and 369 Soviet Russian planes, during the period between May 24 and 30.

In the sphere of naval warfare, the results gained by German submarines are no less startling, as evidenced in the sinking by U-boats during the period from May 1 to 31, which totals 125 American and British ships including those of other nationalities sailing under the American or British ensign.

The Royal Air Force on June 1, suffered the loss of two Spitfires, when a formation of British pursuit planes, flying over the English Channel, was intercepted by chasers of the German air force.

Several hours later the German planes encountered a numerically superior force of British pursuit planes and without hesitation plunged into action. In the course of the ensuing combat, 11 Spitfires were brought down within a short time.

In addition to this, two British planes were downed over the German occupied territory bordering the English Channel.

Thus, the Royal Air Force lost the total of 15 planes over the English Channel alone.

The tonnage of shipping sunk by German submarines amounts to twice the figure which the British and American shipyards can turn out per month, according to their own estimates. It should be borne

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FURIOUS JAPANESE SKY RAIDS CAUSE HAVOC IN ENEMY BASES ALONG CHEKIANG-KIANGSI LINE

Their Majesties Hear Imperial Proxy Report On Manchou Mission

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, who returned to Tokyo yesterday after successfully fulfilling his mission of expressing felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire, proceeded to the Imperial Palace at 10 a.m. today and was received in audience by Their Majesties the Emperor and the Empress. His Imperial Highness reported to Their Imperial Majesties on the mission to Manchoukuo. His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu left the Imperial Palace at 10:50 a.m.

MEXICO ANNOUNCES WAR AGAINST AXIS

Revealed in Special Announcement in Official Gazette Issued on June 2

ENVOYS ARE INFORMED

Military Takes Control of Oil Fields and Areas Surrounding Gulf of Mexico

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 3.—The Mexican Government yesterday made public the existence of a state of war with Japan, Germany and Italy in a special announcement in the official gazette, according to a dispatch received here today from Mexico City.

The promulgation, which had been signed by President Camacho at 6:20 p.m. June 1, officially took effect upon the announcement in the gazette, the report stated.

Simultaneously with the promulgation, all oil fields in Mexico as well as the areas surrounding the Gulf of Mexico have been placed under military control, it is reported.

Axis Envoys Informed

D.N.B.

LISBON, June 2.—Official notes informing the Axis Powers of Mexico's declaration of war against Germany, Italy and Japan were handed by Foreign Minister Ezequiel Padilla to the diplomatic representatives of the Axis countries.

At the same time, the Mexican Foreign Minister informed all the American States that Mexico considered herself at war with the Axis Powers retroactively from May 22. This is Mexico's first declaration of war in her entire history.

VICHY STUDIES MEASURE TO CONTROL COMMUNISM

Step Taken by Petain Due to Terroristic Acts in Reich-Occupied Areas

Domei

VICHY, June 2.—Because of frequent terroristic acts by Communist factions in German-occupied areas recently, the French Cabinet convened here today, attended by Marshal Henry Philippe Petain, French Chief of State, in order to discuss measures for the control of unlawful Communist elements on the basis of a report brought by Premier Pierre Laval, who has just returned from Paris.

Despite utmost efforts of German and French authorities, a new incident recently broke out when Albert Clement, editor of the Cri du Peuple, organ of a rightist faction, was assassinated.

Definite measures will be formulated at the conference and some quarters believe that in the future, suspects of crimes of this nature will be turned over to a special national affairs tribunal which will administer severe punishment.

TEIJI TSUBOKAMI IN SAIGON

Ambassador to Thailand Leaves for Bangkok Today

Teiji Tsubokami, Japanese Ambassador to Thailand, arrived in Saigon by air at 6 p.m. yesterday from Tokyo en route to Bangkok, according to an Asahi report received from Saigon today, according to Domei.

Mr. Tsubokami is scheduled to leave Saigon for the Thai capital within a few days, the report stated.

Widespread Attacks Hit Chungking Positions In Big Drive

DESTRUCTION IS HEAVY

Domei

AIR BASE IN CHINA, June 3.—Japanese Air Units today bombed Shangyao and Yushan, in Kiangsi Province, and Kiangshan, in Chekiang Province, all objectives along the Chekiang-Kiangsi Railway Line.

At Shangyan, the headquarters of Chungking's Third War Zone were blasted, while at Yushan, an airfield and station were destroyed.

The Kiangshan railway station was also destroyed during the widespread air raid.

Between Yushan and Shangyao, the Japanese warplanes subjected Chungking military trains to intense bombings, while an important railway bridge to the northwest of Yushan was effectively destroyed.

In west Chekiang, south Anhwei, as well as on the Anhwei-Chekiang border, enemy troop concentrations were subjected to heavy bombings.

9 Planes Smashed

Crack Japanese Army Air Forces, on the afternoon of June 2, carried out a mass raid against an important air base in the southern part of Yunnan Province and destroyed nine P-40 type fighters on the ground, the Asahi today reported from the Burmese front, states Domei.

Bombings Described

Domei

AIR BASE IN CHEKIANG PROVINCE, June 3.—With the opening of the Japanese assault against Chuchow, in eastern Chekiang Province, yesterday, a Nichi Nichi correspondent was permitted to board one of the army planes to observe from the air the fighting for possession of this important strategic city.

Taking off from the airfield, he flew straight toward the city, and soon he was roaring over the city walls and the black slate roofs. The airfield to the north-east presented a desolate scene from the Japanese bombings with its runway pockmarked by numerous holes and the hangars smashed to the ground, he said. This was the airfield, which the Allies had planned to use as a base to carry out bombing attacks against Japan, the Nichi Nichi correspondent wrote.

To the southeast of the airfield, miles of trenches, pillboxes and fortifications constructed by the Chungking forces stretched away over the hill. Suddenly, the plane dropped its nose and roared toward one of the enemy pillboxes in a power-dive. As the bombs plummeted down, toward their objective, the plane pulled out of the dive in a screeching zoom.

Looking back, he said he saw fierce red flashes where the bombs had hit, and then black clouds of smoke and powder mushroomed up to hide the pillbox completely. When the smoke had cleared away, two or three Chungking soldiers, who had miraculously escaped death from the bomb, jumped out of the pillbox and started to run away. Roaring back, the plane again dove for the pillbox, and as the machineguns chattered away, the soldiers who were running for cover suddenly crumpled over and lay still.

Searching out other enemy positions and blasting them with bombs, the plane dropped all its bombs and was about to return to its base when a roar of artillery fire broke out below. It was the Japanese artillery going into action, bombarding the enemy positions. Barely 50 meters away from where the shells were crashing, small figures of soldiers were crawling toward the enemy lines. Japanese soldiers were readying for a charge against the enemy.

This picture of the Japanese infantry pushing toward the enemy positions still remained in the Nichi Nichi correspondent's mind as his plane finally returned to its base.

Gloom in Chungking

With the approach of the "bombing season" by Japanese planes, the Chungking citizens now are leading a gloomy life entirely devoid of pleasures and with extremely limited food, according to a Miyako dispatch from Shanghai quoting reliable information obtained from Chungking, states Domei.

Recently, the Chungking authorities issued orders that except for official functions to be accorded to foreigners, all Government officials, regardless of their ranks, are strictly prohibited from holding social

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BRITAIN THREATENED BY LABOR TROUBLES

'Diamond' Says Country on Verge of Collapse From Within Due to Difficulties

PRICES SHOOT SKYWARD

Workmen Asking Higher Wages —Coal Shortage Reported Getting Acute

With 657 labor strikes occurring in 1941, in Britain, under worsening labor conditions brought about by the rising prices of daily necessities consequent upon shortage of materials and high taxation, the labor situation in Britain is becoming very serious, tending to crack Britain from within, it is pointed out in the latest edition of the "Diamond," a widely circulated trade journal published in Tokyo.

The gist of the article follows:

"In Britain, which is a typical capitalist country, the labor problem has always constituted the center of economic, social and political problems, and now that Britain has been subjected to the throes of four years of war with nothing but defeats, it is now on the verge of a collapse from within on account of the aggravating labor situation.

Labor Situation Serious

"Owing to a great shortage of materials and labor caused by the counter-blockade of Japan, Italy and Germany, Britain is now thrown into the vortex of an internal inflationary reaction. Despite the fact that the British Government is making desperate efforts to check the adverse economic trend, the labor situation is frustrating all such efforts of the Government.

"In peacetime Britain had always had a large number of unemployed, but with the outbreak of the European War, followed by the War of Greater East Asia, Britain is now suffering from a great dearth of labor. So much so that she has been compelled to reinstate a large number of soldiers recruited from the working class to industrial plants. In fact, centering around the labor problem, the Government and the Trade Unions are passing the buck upon each other.

Prices Skyrocketing

"On the other hand, owing to the aggravating inflation, prices of daily necessaries are skyrocketing, with the result that the index figure of the wholesale prices reached a new high of 107.4 on December 11, 1941, from 70.3 registered in September 1939, or a rise of as much as 53 per cent.

"Considering the fact that no noticeable advance in prices of consumers goods was seen in 1938-39, the tempo of the advances in prices that took place in 1941 was very accelerating. At the same time, the index figure of the cost of living also jumped from 155 at the time of the outbreak of the European war to 200 in October, 1941, or a rise of as much as 45 per cent.

"These severe advances in the prices of consumer goods virtually mean a reduction in wages, which serves to stimulate unrest due to worsening of labor conditions.

Demanding Wage Boosts

"In these circumstances, the British working classes are now demanding a raise in their wages. According to information available, the index figure for labor wages increased by 18 per cent within the period of 18 months up to March, 1941. On the other hand, after elapse of 16 months since the outbreak of the European War, the British workers obtained an increase in their wages amounting to £3,000,000,000 per week as a result of bargainings.

"However, owing to the increasing inflation, labor strife for increased wages is still raging. And should the campaign be restrained, it would bring about a serious labor strike which would greatly impede war production, because trade unionism is greatly advanced in Britain.

"Folowing is a table of labor strikes in Britain, which serves to show the aggravating labor situation in that country:

	First half of—		
	1939	1940	1941
Number of strikes...	579	519	657
Number of workers striking	179,400	208,100	205,100
Lost working days ...	830,000	675,000	723,000

"As will be seen from the above table, the labor strikes in 1941 became very serious, both in number and nature. Among other strikes, most noticeable is the frequent strikes by miners. Despite the fact that Britain has very large coal deposits, she is faced with coal famine, which is now being clamorously discussed by the public.

Strikes in 20 Mines

"At present, miners' strikes are occurring in 20 mines, and the tendencies are that they will spread to other mines. They are demanding increases in their wages.

"The rising prices of commodities, coupled with the increases in labor wages, are boosting the inflation, thereby retarding productivity expansion.

"The labor situation in Britain is now turning her economic crisis into a social crisis."

Coal Shortage Grows

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—Apprehension is being increasingly felt in Britain over the prevailing acute shortage of coal, the gravity of the situation having been conspicuously indicated by the fact that the Government recently decided to issue a White Paper on the coal problem to the post-holiday session of the House of Commons, according to reports reaching here from London.

The reports further reveal that whereas the weekly coal consumption within the United Kingdom averages approximately 4,000,000 tons, coal production has been contracting at an accelerated pace during recent months, owing to a sharp decrease in the number of miners. This was attributed to the fact that a large number of them have either been called to arms or drawn toward the munition industries, the reports add.

Prior to the outbreak of World War II, Britain had been in a position to export surplus coal of some 50,000,000 tons, but today it is suffering an annual shortage of 15,000,000 tons. Under the circumstances, both official and civilian circles are fearing that a serious coal famine will be witnessed during next winter in addition to further deterioration in the productive capacity of the war industries.

In this connection, the London Times in a recent issue editorially pointed out the gravity of the coal situation and urged the Government to adopt promptly effective measures to augment coal production.

The paper, in the first place, asked the Government to make arrangements for the return of workers to coal mines from war industries, secondly to set up a rationing system on coal consumption, and thirdly to reorganize the existing coal production system.

The paper further advocated a plan to enhance the efficiency of coal miners by extending working hours and preventing sabotage. Meanwhile, however, reports from London disclose that opinion in general is inclined toward pessimism, since it is almost impossible to attempt a further aggravation of the working conditions of coal miners and also because it is extremely difficult to attain in any appreciable increase in efficiency of the miners, even by extension of working hours, as the average age of the miners today is much older in comparison with those of pre-war days.

Press Comments

Thursday, june 4

NICHI NICHI—Return of H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu

KOKUMIN—Anti-British Riots in india

YOMIURI—First Step to State-Planning

Return of H.I.H. Prince Takamatsu

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Household Ministry announced on Wednesday that His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu safely returned here the same day after fulfilling the important mission of extending felicitations as the Imperial Proxy on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

Ever since the departure of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu on the mission, despite the pressure of military affairs, the subjects of the Japanese Empire have devoutly prayed for His Imperial Highness' safe return after successfully fulfilling the mission. On hearing the announcement of the Imperial Household Ministry, we wish to extend our hearty congratulations.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu's visit to Manchoukuo, needless to say, must have been a source of great joy to the Imperial Household and the subjects of Manchoukuo. We are pleased to recall the sincerity and enthusiasm shown by the Manchoukuo Imperial Household and the people in welcoming His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu.

Already 10 years since its founding, Manchoukuo has become a leading nation in Greater East Asia, and has commanded the attention of the world. This country is more than pleased to see its prosperity and development as the partner for the prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia and the establishment of the new world order.

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu's visit to Manchoukuo has consolidated further the cordial relations between the two Imperial Households and the unity between the people of Japan and Manchoukuo, for which we are grateful to His Imperial Highness.

We wish to congratulate once again the safe return of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu from His Imperial Highness' trip to Manchoukuo.

Anti-British Riots in India

KOKUMIN—Large-scale anti-British riots were recently started by half a million people of the Hure tribe led by Pir Pagro in the western part of India. According to a foreign cable, as the mob attacked a railway, the British massacred 25 rioters and shot to death several hundred others.

Taken aback by the outbreak of uprisings, General Archibald Wavell, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in India, enforced martial law in that region and ordered the British troops to subdue the riots. Due to topographical difficulties, early repression of the uprising is believed to be almost impossible. In this connection even the British authorities are reported to have admitted that it would take four to six months to subdue the mob.

For the 400,000,000 people of India, the uprising started by the Hure tribe is a heaven-sent opportunity to rise against Britain. They must not miss this golden chance for emancipation from British oppression.

Pir Pagro, leader of the Hure tribe, has been in prison since October, 1941, and the order for the uprising is said to have been issued by him. One of the main purposes of the riot is said to be the liberation from imprisonment by force. Another motive for the outbreak of the riot is the acute shortage of foodstuffs throughout India as the result of the occupation of Burma and the control of the Indian Ocean by the Imperial Japanese Army and Navy.

We should not overlook the fact that the Japanese advance toward India has caused the uprising by the Hure tribe, who obey the orders of their leader Pagro. It is particularly noteworthy that the riots broke out after Mahatma Ghandi's repeated demands for the immediate withdrawal of the British from India.

Submerging minor differences, the leaders of various groups in India must unite and collaborate for the liberation of India without missing this heaven-sent opportunity.

First Step for State Planning

YOMIURI—Over concentration of population and industries in the Tokyo-Yokohama, Osaka-Kobe, Nagoya and the Moji-Shimonoseki areas has reached such a stage that the situation can no longer be left unremedied. The urgent necessity of restricting them has been advocated by various circles for many years.

In September 1940, soon after the formation of the second Konoye Cabinet, the Government announced the outline of extensive State planning with the purpose of distributing key industries throughout Japan, Manchoukuo and China for the successful attainment of the task of establishing Greater East Asia.

Appointing special staff members in the Cabinet Planning Board, the Government has been conducting investigations for the realization of the State planning scheme. Although, the general plan has not yet been completed, the announcement recently made by the Cabinet concerning the temporary measures restricting the concentration of industries in the four major districts in this country can be regarded as the first step for the realization of the contemplated State planning.

For the establishment of new industrial plants in the four major industrial regions, it has become necessary to set up new industrial zones in the country. We believe that concrete consideration has already been given this question by the authorities concerned. Moreover, as the local industrialization committee established in the Commerce and Industry Ministry completed a concrete plan in this regard in 1939, we believe that it will be easy to realize the plan in Japan Proper.

This, however, does not mean that the selection of new industrial zones is an easy task. Firstly, for the opening of new industrial centers, due geographic consideration must be given in its relation to Manchoukuo, China and the southern regions; secondly, ample facilities for railway, harbor, power generation and labor must be completed; thirdly, despite the above requirements, the plan must be put into effect at the earliest possible opportunity as the expansion of industrial productivity cannot be delayed even for a single day for the prosecution of the current war.

There may be multiple difficulties, but the early realization of the State planning scheme is most urgent when the question of a long-term war is taken into consideration. It is sincerely hoped that the Government will exert its utmost efforts in this connection.

Anti-British Riots Break Out in India

(Continued From Page 1)

Forces extended to Burma, those very food resource for India have been cut off. And with the Japanese Navy operating freely in the Indian Ocean, a shortage in the supply of materials from abroad has come to be felt.

"India, being an agricultural country, should have an abundance of agricultural products kept in stock, but the railways in India are laid in the coastal areas and in the western and the northern parts, and the railway connections between those areas and the hinterland areas are as yet far from satisfactory.

"From ancient times foreign invasion of India has been made only from its western and northern parts, and so the railways were built from a military viewpoint to provide against those invasions. This fault in the construction of the Indian railways has now been glaringly revealed.

Railways Poorly Built

"A Congressman also quizzed the Government as to the capacity of other means of transport other than the railway. Replying, the Indian Government authorities said it was only 2 per cent. As was confessed by the Government authorities, the important railways, themselves, are poorly built, viewed from the angle of regional requirements. This makes impossible the smooth working of the distribution system, and this in turn redoubles the terror of the food famine.

"To make matters worse, there is the second cause which is more serious than the first—the control over Burma by the Imperial Japanese Forces. When the entire area of Burma has been placed under the control of the Imperial Forces, the Indian Government, apprehending every moment intensive aerial bombardments of India, stated in its New Delhi radio broadcasts that 'all towns and cities in India must be prepared to suffer aerial bombardment by the Japanese.'

"In Calcutta and Madras, which face the Bay of Bengal, warnings were issued that women and others having no important work should evacuate and take shelter in the provincial districts. Not only did the people of that region evacuate in haste but also the inhabitants evacuated from such cities as Bombay on the west coast.

"Their consternation was as great as if India itself had been turned into a battlefield. This was responsible for enhancing the popular unrest and popular distrust in Britain's real power.

"On the other hand, refugees pouring daily into Calcutta from Burma often reached as many as 6,000. These refugees unanimously talked of the rapid and daring Japanese drive. Indians who have now become aware of the true power of the Japanese forces have begun to doubt Britain's power more and more. They are ardently wishing to attain their long-cherished ambition of Indian independence with Japanese support.

"For instance, the Indian troops stationed at Teheran, it is reported, have been almost openly expressing their opinions in restaurants that 'should the Japanese Forces emerge victorious, it would be possible for us to get independence.' It would be quite right to think that this atmosphere is gradually expanding among the Indian masses. A noteworthy fact is that the present disturbance was due to the uprising of the Mohammedans. The Cripps pacification plan, it will be recalled, was rejected by them in cooperation with the Hindu adherents. Hitherto, Britain has considered that the Moslem believers are easier to handle than the Hindus. In fact, the Moslem believers had a tendency of being pro-British, so the present Mohammedan riot doubles the gravity of the situation."

GAS, RUBBER LACK HITS AMERICA HARD

Joy Trips to End, as Two-Thirds of Cars Forced To Garage

The pleasant drives over the week-end amid the beautiful landscape of America, or the trans-continental automobile trips which the people in that country used to enjoy so much will soon be history as two-thirds of the motorcars in the United States will have to be put in garages within the year, due to shortage of gasoline and rubber, reported a Nichi Nichi correspondent from Saigon.

In a report submitted to the National Defense Commission on June 1, the American Assistant Attorney-General declared, the correspondent said, that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey made a false declaration to the Commission as well as to the Department of State in connection with synthetic rubber.

This is an attempt of the company to hamper the development of the synthetic rubber industry of America, the Assistant Attorney-General reportedly pointed out, adding that such an action is also a plot to monopolize the profit gained through manufacturing of synthetic rubber by the company itself.

Permits for Rubber Sales

The step thus taken by the competent authorities against such a big company is a clear indication that the United States is suffering from an acute shortage of rubber, the reporter said.

"Until the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia," he continued, "America had been depending on East Asia for nearly 95 per cent of the rubber consumed at home, but the consecutive successes of the Japanese Forces have severed all means of supply, with the result the entire stock of new rubber goods in America is prohibited for sale unless a permit is first secured from the Government."

Continuing, the correspondent said that the rubber famine, needless to say, has a telling effect on the automobile industry, and in parallel with the restrictions on the use of gasoline, the number of automobiles in the United States will be reduced to one-third of the present figure.

The grave rubber situation is also the cause of hot debates in the Congress, and there are some people who strongly insist that the Government should mobilize immediately all the tires that can be found in the United States, otherwise what stock there is will soon be consumed. Others maintain that the Government should take every possible measure to effect a vast increase in the production of synthetic rubber.

Synthetic Rubber from Cereals

In the course of a press interview, the reporter went on, President Roosevelt stated that a substitute has been discovered for rubber, but this, according to the American press, is a synthetic rubber produced by processing alcohol extracted from cereals. On the other hand, the Standard Oil Company is said to have announced that it has succeeded in producing rubber from gasoline.

The American experts, however, have considerable doubt as to the materialization of these enterprises, the reporter said, and it is their opinion that the mass production of synthetic rubber will not be made possible until a year or two later at the earliest.

Apart from the shortage of gasoline, rubber and sugar, the United States is also confronted with a dearth of copper, so that silver is being used to replace the parts of machinery which are made of copper.

At any rate, the correspondent concluded, the dire need of rubber and gasoline caused by the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia is creating a stir among the public throughout the United States.

LABORS OF SAPPERS IN BURMA WAR TOLD

Stupendous Obstacles Overcome by Japanese Army Engineers in Recent Campaign

Behind the marvelous war achievements of the Imperial Expeditionary Army in Burma lie the efforts by sappers who exerted themselves in repairing and constructing roads and railways, it was announced by a staff officer of the expeditionary forces with the reopening of the trunk railway lines in Burma to traffic, reports an Asahi correspondent from Burma recently.

The announcement of the staff officer reported by the correspondent follows:

"Of the 700 kilometers from Pitsanlok in Thailand to Rangoon, capital of Burma, which the Japanese covered in their road-construction, the sappers suffered the most hardships in conquering the stretch of 120 kilometers which lies between Raheng and Mesodo due to the topographical difficulties there. After one month of death-defying work the road was finally opened on February 15. The completion of this arduous task went a long way in facilitating the Japanese capture of Rangoon.

Roads, Bridges Repaired

"The roads repaired by the Japanese sappers cover more than several thousand kilometers. The destroyed bridges on the trunk railway lines between Rangoon and Mandalay, and between Mandalay and Lashio numbered 14. The total length of these bridges repaired reached over 1,000 meters.

"The Imperial Army Railway Unit, which operated in Burma, utilized the materials on the spot to the fullest extent. At the end of January the unit reached Moulmein, where the unit captured five enemy locomotives. By utilizing these locomotives, the unit contributed much toward the transportation of munitions to the first line forces who crossed the Salween River in pursuit of the enemy. Thus the unit facilitated the Imperial Forces in their occupation of Rangoon.

"The total length of the railway lines in Burma opened by the railway unit amounts to 2,608 kilometers, or 80 per cent of the total length of the railway lines in Burma, or 3,300 kilometers.

"Worthy of mention is the fact that all repair work was executed in the quickest possible time. In the case of the repairs of the Myitkyina line, 40 kilometers were repaired a day on the average. More than 40 bridges were repaired and the repaired tracks of the Myitvina line exceeded 1,700 kilometers."

ECONOMIC ASPECT IN MANILA IS TOLD

Opportunistic Tendency of Chinese to Hoard Small Money Causes Dearth

Because of the opportunistic tendency of the Chinese resident merchants, Manila citizens are suffering from a shortage of small money, but this temporary phenomenon is rapidly disappearing owing to the Chinese recognition of the might of the Imperial Army, states a Chugai correspondent in Manila in his dispatch dated Wednesday.

Prior to the outbreak of the current war, the correspondent reports, coins of denominations of 20 cents, 10 cents, five cents and one cent, were in circulation as auxiliary coins of small denominations have almost disappeared from Manila with the start of the current war, and instead the Japanese military scrips are now being circulated.

According to the correspondent, the shortage of small money is attributed to the hoarding of money by the Chinese resident merchants in Manila, who resorted to such a measure as a means of self-defense in their economic life.

At any rate, the attitude of the Chinese resident merchants toward the prevailing situation is seen in the shortage of small money, states the correspondnt.

Shops Open Gradually

In Chinese shops in Manila, shops were closed on the outbreak of the current war, but their doors were gradually opened when the Imperial Forces made their landing on Manila. When it became evident that the Imperial Forces could not be stopped by the Fil-American forces the doors of the Chinese shops were opened to the full.

With their confidence in the Imperial Forces increasing, the small money will again be seen in circulation, further states the correspondent, adding that the shortage of small money is, after all, a temporary phenomenon that will disappear with the return of economic normalcy to the Philippines.

On the streets of Manila, signboards that read: "Students' Little Grocery" often attract the attention of passers-by, reports the correspondent.

These groceries are run by students who came to Manila from various islands of the Philippines. Deprived of all means of returning to their respective native places due to the outbreak of the war and, moreover, as they received no remittances from home, they were obliged to run grocery stores for a living, explains the correspondent.

"We never dreamed that the Japanese Forces would succeed in defeating the American troops so quickly," confessed one of the students to the correspondent, "So we remained in the city, though we were advised to leave."

Luftwaffe Victor In Clash With R.A.F. Over Channel Area

(Continued From Page 1)

in mind, however, that the construction figures released by the British and American governments widely diverge from the estimates made by the shipbuilding experts in those countries.

Therefore, it can be safely assumed that the shipping tonnage sunk by Axis submarines, is almost three times as high as the combined American and British shipyards are able to construct.

It should also be taken into consideration, that the well-known difficulties which currently beset the Allies' shipyards are increasing instead of diminishing.

NORMALCY RETURNS TO SHONAN RAILWAY

Station-Master Describes Situation—Services to and From Bangkok Restored

Keeping pace with the rapid reconstruction of Shonan Port, the railway traffic between Shonan City and Malaya is steadily attaining nomalcy, reports the Nichi Nichi.

Following is the account of Kanekichi Ishuin, station master at Shonan surveying the activities of the Japanese engineers and station employes who were responsible for the reconstruction works.

"On February 7, I was appointed master of Ipoh Station. At that time, the Japanese Forces were just about to launch a decisive offensive against Singapore and, naturally, the railway line running through Malaya was very busy. We had to handle mountains of war materials and hosts of soldiers to be sent to Singapore.

"I had only one hour a day, on the average, for sleep. Recollecting that period, I almost wonder how I bore up under the titanic difficulties.

"On May 4, I was appointed master of Shonan Station and came here with 10 engineers and station employes.

"Singapore Station had not been much damaged and the trains were already being operated by the soldiers of the Railway Corps.

"On arriving on Shonan Island, I immediately set to work to organize the personnel of the station. I employed Malay, Indian and Chinese residents at the spot.

"At first, we had difficulty with them, because of the differences in language. We had to convey our intentions to them by means of signs. If the people of the homeland were to see us 'speaking' with them, they would have burst into laughter.

"These employes are considerably diligent, but, of course, they are incomparable with the Japanese who are very accurate and clever in carrying out their duties.

"At first, the foreign station employes seemed to find it trying to work under the diligent Japanese, but, now, they have become just as hard-working.

"Formerly, the main building was used exclusively by the first and second class passengers, who were mostly British, and the Malays, Indians and Chinese had to pass through a seperate entrance.

"We abolished this discrimination and at present, the natives are allowed to enter the main gate of the station.

"Twice a day, trains leave from Shonan Station for Bangkok, and two trains arrive here from the capital of Thailand. The joy, which we feel when we greet the passengers from Bangkok, can, I think, be fully realized only by those engaged in railway transportation business.

"The Japanese, Malays, Chinese and Indians and the half-casts are daily busy at the station, presenting a good sign of the common understanding among the East Asiatic people."

Administrator to Arrive in Tokyo

Isei Otsuka, Chief Military Administrator, left his post by airplane on Wednesday to make intermediate reports to the Central Government. Arriving at Fukuoka via Taihoku, he left for Tokyo on the same day.

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CABINET TO SELECT 300 COMMITTEEMEN

Laws to Promote Administrative Efficiency Will Be Made Public on Friday

Members of the committees to be appointed to all Government Ministries, excepting the War and Navy Ministries, to promote administrative efficiency by mobilizing civilians of learning and rich experience as well as to have the new political force properly manifested in the administrative policy, will number about 300. Laws pertaining to the proposed move will be made public by the Government on Friday.

Under the proposed plan, the principle of which was decided by the Cabinet last Tuesday, the committee members will consist of 50 members of the House of Peers, 150 members of the House of Representatives, and 100 from among men of experience and knowledge.

As the system intends introducing the new political force into the national administration, the Government will not select the committee members from former high Government officials, but instead will endeavor to appoint young able persons as far as possible.

The Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will recommend to the Government the committee members to be selected from the House of Peers, the House of Representatives and representative men from all fields of activities. The Government will make the final decision upon examining the recommended persons.

It is reported that the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association will not select such members of the House of Representatives who are concurrently occupying official or public positions, in recommending the members of the committees. As regards the members to be selected from the House of Peers, preference is likely to be given to young able peers than to Imperial nominees who are mostly former high Government officials.

Furious Sky Attacks Blast Enemy Bases

(Continued From Page 1)

meetings of any kind, the Miyako reported, further adding, that the number of dishes to be served at official functions, according to the orders issued, are restricted to only three. Moreover, the Chungking authorities have also issued orders to all restaurants and eating places in the city strictly restricting the number of dishes to be served, with heavy fines for those who do not observe the orders.

Despite all efforts on the part of the military authorities asking the citizens to donate money for the manufacture of arms and ammunition, the real situation is that very few persons answer the military request, the Miyako concluded.

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JAPANESE START BIG-SCALE DRIVE IN 3RD WAR ZONE

PRINCE TAKAMATSU RETURNS TO TOKYO FROM MANCHOUKUO

Carries Out Mission of Offering Congratulations to Manchou Throne

FETES 10TH ANNIVERSARY

Thanks People of Manchoukuo For Most Enthusiastic and Warm Welcome

His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu, brother of His Majesty the Emperor, was back in Tokyo on Wednesday after an absence of eight days in Manchoukuo.

His Imperial Highness' return from Japan's neighbor and ally where His Imperial Highness fulfilled the mission of offering Japan's felicitations to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the 10th anniversary of the founding of Manchoukuo was announced in a statement issued by the Imperial Household Department at 4:30 p.m. on Wednesday.

The announcement follows:

"His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu arrived back in Japan from Manchoukuo today."

Left on Wednesday

His Imperial Highness, who had fulfilled his Imperial mission to Manchoukuo, left Mukden for home Wednesday morning.

His Imperial Highness arrived in Tokyo the same day and proceeded to his mansion at Takanawa in Shiba.

His Imperial Highness left on his trip to Manchoukuo on May 26.

Traveling by way of Dairen, His Imperial Highness arrived in Hsinking on May 28.

The next day, that is, May 29, the Imperial Envoy had an audience with His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo and in compliance with the will of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan felicitated the Sovereign of Manchoukuo on the 10th year of the founding of Manchoukuo.

After His Imperial Highness had performed the work entrusted by His Majesty the Emperor, His Imperial Highness went to pay homage at the Empire Foundation Shrine and the Empire Foundation Mausoleum.

A military review followed. His Imperial Highness rode to the parade ground in the same car with the Manchoukuo Sovereign and reviewed the troops of Manchoukuo. His Imperial Highness went through the rest of the program which was an elaborate one.

It was understood that Their Majesties the Emperor and Empress of Japan were pleased at the safe arrival of His Imperial Highness in Japan from Manchoukuo where His Imperial Highness had been dispatched by His Imperial Majesty.

Their Imperial Majesties granted a keg of sake and a box of fish to His Imperial Highness upon his return to Tokyo.

Message to People

Domei

MUKDEN, June 3.—On the occasion of his departure from Manchoukuo today, His Imperial Highness Prince Nobuhito Takamatsu, who completed his important mission of further cementing friendly relations existing between the two countries, issued a message of thanks to the people of Manchoukuo for the most enthusiastic and warm welcome extended to him both by the Manchoukuo Imperial Court and the people.

The message of His Imperial Highness Prince Takamatsu reads:

"It is a source of great pleasure to me that I have been able to fulfil the mission of personally conveying the hearty congratulations of His Majesty the Emperor of Japan to His Majesty the Emperor of Manchoukuo on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire.

"On the occasion of my departure from Manchoukuo today, I wish to express my heartfelt appreciation for the most enthusiastic and warm welcome extended to me by His Majesty the Emperor and the people of Manchoukuo.

"During my stay in the capital I was able to see for myself the true power of the Manchoukuo Army and was also able to inspect the most satisfactory conditions under which important resources are being developed in your country, which has fully convinced me that your country has a very great and bright future.

"At this juncture when the great task of the construction of a new order in Greater East Asia is making satisfactory progress, Manchoukuo has welcomed the 10th anniversary of its founding amidst prosperity, for which I again wish to express my hearty congratulations.

"At the same time, I sincerely hope that Manchoukuo will continue to make healthy and sound progress in close cooperation with the Empire of Japan."

Moresby Air Raided Again by Japanese; Docks Are Smashed

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—According to today's announcement of the Allied High Command, Port Moresby, New Guinea, was again air raided yesterday noon by the Japanese Air Forces, when docks were destroyed, it is learned here today in a Canberra dispatch.

CHIANG SAID HEADED FOR OWN DOWNFALL

Dr. Chu Min-i Gives Frank Answers to Queries by Correspondents

NANKING'S ROLE STRESSED

Is Exerting Utmost Efforts to Help Japan in Conduct of Present War

Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy from Nanking, gave a special interview to several foreign correspondents, representing German, Italian, French and Indian papers overseas, in the lobby of the Imperial Hotel at 6 p.m. on Wednesday.

The interview was arranged through the courtesy of the Board of Information, Mr. Ninomiya, from the Board of Information, effected the introductions. Dr. Chu Min-i, through the services of an interpreter, gave full answers to the questions put by the foreign correspondents, some of which had been submitted beforehand.

Doing Its Best

In reply to a question about the participation of the Nanking Government in the successful accomplishment of the war, Dr. Chu said that at present the Nanking Government finds difficulty in contributing, from the material and military point of view, to the war, but that indirectly it is doing its best to help Japan in pushing the war to a successful finish. Spiritually, the Chinese people are wholehearted in their cooperation with Japan, and one of the tangible results of this spiritual earnestness is the increase of products in the interior, which is a great indirect help to the successful completion of the war.

One of the correspondents wanted to know if the Nanking Government had any intention of sending a last word of advice to the Chungking regime in view of its imminent fall. To this question the Nanking envoy retorted that a last word of advice was still too early. The Nanking Government had sent envoys to advise the Chungking regime several times, but Chungking had totally disregarded such advice, and still persisted in believing that it could achieve victory by depending on American and British aid. Although the development of the war has rendered it impossible for Chungking to receive any aid from overseas, it is still obdurate.

Will Continue Efforts

"But," remarked Dr. Chu, "we will continue to advise the Chungking regime, although even if we send a 'last word' of advice, I don't think they will follow it."

"The whole of China is not yet under the wings of general peace", continued Dr. Chu, "and it may be said that China is divided into two parts. The first part is the peace district belonging to the new National Government, and the second part is the war zone under the Chungking regime. The peace district will be enlarged, as it is inevitably bound to be, and the war zone will be characterized by more and more hardship. I hope that Chungking, in consideration for the hardship of the people will realize its folly and follow the advice of the Nanking Government."

With regard to the problem of the overseas Chinese in the Southern Regions, Dr. Chu stated that there are about seven or eight million Chinese there, who were formerly under the influence of Chungking, and under American, British and Dutch influence.

Under such influence the overseas Chinese frequently raised anti-Japanese movements, but since the outbreak of the present war, they had realized their folly, and are now willingly submitting to the new National Government.

To maintain effectual contact with the overseas Chinese the new National Government will despatch leaders who will show them the way to cooperation with Japan for a new and brighter Greater East Asia.

Referring to Hongkong, Dr. Chu reminded the correspondents that for a hundred years this island had been the center of British influence in China, and that its fall marked the effective destruction of Anglo-Saxon influence for ever in East Asia.

"The Japanese Forces," said Dr. Chu, "have restored the place to Asia, and the Chinese are overwhelmed with gratitude. The form-

(Continued on Page 2)

SPOKESMAN SCORES STUPID RESISTANCE OFFERED BY CHIANG

Only Causing Suffering to Millions of Innocents, Says Hori

NO HOPE FOR OUTSIDE HELP

'Crack Forces' Only Meet Repeated Defeats at Hands Of Japanese

Taking opportunity of the significant visit to Japan of Dr. Chu Min-i, Special Envoy of the Nanking Government, Tomokazu Hori, Spokesman of the Board of Information, made a lengthy comment on the effect of the War of Greater East Asia on Chungking and its internal situation.

After reviewing briefly the development of the present war as it relates to Chungking, Mr. Hori pointed out how contrary to the Chiang regime's expectations, not only has the ABCD line been smashed, but the widely advertised advance of Chiang's "crack units" into Burma has merely proved to be an addition of another page to Chungking's record of continuous defeat and retreat.

Mr. Hori also touched on the financial strain under which Chungking is suffering in order to continue resistance, pointing to the fact that in order to meet a deficit of 8 billion Chinese dollars in 1941, Chungking was forced to increase printing fapi notes. This issuance, he said, is reported to have doubled to 16 billion at the beginning of this year.

Pointing out how living costs have risen of late and the unnecessary suffering being experienced by the masses under the Chungking Government, Mr. Hori declared that the sooner Chiang Kai-shek and his leaders cease their resistance, the sooner the people will be saved from all the horrors of war.

Mr. Hori's comment follows:

Text of Comment

"On this significant occasion of the visit to Tokyo of Foreign Minister Chu Min-i of the National Government of China as Special Envoy, whose mission will doubtless result in further cementing the ties of good neighborly friendship between Japan and China and strengthening their collaboration for a successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia, it may be worth-while to review briefly the development of the present war as it relates to Chungking and the resulting situation confronting the same regime.

"The person who was most glad at the outbreak of the war between Japan and the United States and Britain was Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek and the person who has been most disappointed by the subsequent progress of the war is none other than himself.

"Believing blindly in such fanatical words of irresponsible Anglo-American authorities that three months would be sufficient to crush Japan, the Chungking regime analyzed the situation:

"(1) that Japan would be brought to her knees within a few months and that the Chungking regime would then be in a position to recover their lost territories with folded arms;

"(2) that they can use their whole army against the Chinese Red Army and settle once and for all the age-old cancerous trouble, since Soviet Russia, being busy in their desperate effort in the Western front, cannot assist the Chinese Red Army; and,

"(3) that this would be in perfect harmony with the traditional policy of accomplishing their purpose by setting one foreign power against another.

Expectations Blasted

"Contrary to Chungking's expectations, however, not only the ABCD line, which was advocated by Chungking, has been entirely broken through from the very start of the war, but even the widely advertised advance of Chiang Kai-shek's "crack units" into Burma has merely proved to be an addition of another page to their record of continuous defeat and retreat, allowing Japanese Forces to advance even far into the Yunnan Province. Confronted by such a situation, Chungking hastened to criticize British retreat in order to save face before their own people and the world.

"As early as April 15, the Ta Kung Pao, the Chungking organ, observed that, due to continuous retreat of British forces, the Chungking forces alone were exposed to Japanese attack and it condemned the British forces, saying that such retreat was inexcusable.

"To such reproach the haughty Briton could not remain silent. General Wavell said, on May 12, to the Burma correspondent of the Daily Sketch:

"'I had hoped to hang them up in Northern Burma before rain set in, but Burma was untenable for all

(Continued on Page 3)

Timoshenko Injured On Kharkov Front, Stockholm Reports

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—Marshal Simeon Timoshenko, Commander-in-Chief of the Soviet forces in the Southwest, was bombed from the air while traveling in a car on the Kharkov front and slightly injured, says an unconfirmed report reaching here.

GERMANS REPULSE R.A.F. OVER CHANNEL

Luftwaffe Units Intercept and Push Back British Dawn Patrol

DOWN 11 SPITFIRES

35 Planes Fail to Return From Continental Raid, Churchill Admits

Domei

BERLIN, June 3.—Aerial activity flared up over the English Channel from early morning yesterday as German fighters intercepted and forced back a British dawn patrol approaching the French coast, shooting down 11 Spitfires in an incredibly short time from a British formation which appeared two hours later, the German High Command announced in special communique.

According to available reports the British air force lost 16 planes yesterday, including one Spitfire downed near Cherbourg and another two off the Dutch coast, the communique said.

Churchill Admits Loss

D.N.B.

AMSTERDAM, June 2.—Thirty-five British planes have failed to return from their raid against the European continent, admitted Premier Winston Churchill, reports the British news service.

The Soviet Lieutenant Sanonekow of the 37th tank brigade who was taken prisoner in the battle of Kharkov declared that the Soviet tank forces constituting the backbone of Marshal Simon Timoshenko's army had been completely broken in the battle of Kharkov.

He stated that 11 Soviet tank brigades had been destroyed by German anti tank guns and Stukas in the battle of Kharkov.

The present front line in the East was given by military quarters as follows: From south to north, the line begins with Taganrog up the Donetz River to the east of Kursk, east of Orel and further from Wjasma, Lake Ilmen, Wolchow to Leningrad. It was stated that there had not been any considerable change in this front-line. In the course of the last few weeks, certain dents disappeared only and the Soviet thrust south of Kharkov has also been straightened out completely in the meantime.

AXIS FORCES CRUSH BRITISH RESISTANCE IN MARMARICA AREA

Combined Results: 2,000 Prisoners, 70 Armored Cars, 50 Cannon Taken

10 R.A.F. PLANES DOWNED

In Mediterranean, One Medium-Sized Merchantman Torpedoed by Fascists

Domei

ROME, June 2.—Combined German and Italian forces have repelled the stubborn resistance of the British troops on the Marmarica sector and during the fighting 2,000 prisoners, as well as 70 armored cars, 50 cannon and 100 motor cars were captured, the Italian High Command announced today.

Units of German and Italian planes, meanwhile raided a certain enemy base and during the air duel 10 British planes were shot down. Two additional machines were brought down by anti-aircraft guns, the communique added.

In the Mediterranean area, one medium-sized enemy merchant vessel was torpedoed by an Italian submarine, the High Command concluded.

Libya Front Busy

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—Large forces of Axis troops are now moving eastward behind the Allied lines between Ain el Gazala and Bir Hacheim, engaging in severe fighting on the way, reports a Reuter dispatch, received here today.

Correspondent Urges A.E.F.

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—According to a dispatch received here from New York today, Russel Hill, Cairo correspondent of the New York Herald Tribune, who recently returned home from the African war front, after pointing out the weakness of the anti-Axis forces in Africa, urged the United States to send expeditionary forces to that area.

Mr. Hill said that the Italo-German troops there are quantitatively much superior to the anti-Axis forces, the report reveals. Criticizing the high command of the allied forces in the middle East, the Herald Tribune correspondent asserted that it has done nothing to prevent this German superiority.

Referring to the German operations launched under the command of Colonel-General Erwin Rommel, Mr. Hill declared that the operation must be characterized as a big-scale offensive which is aimed at important British supply bases in the Middle East.

According to the American correspondent, Germany has sent large quantities of men and arms, including big guns and tanks, to the North African front in an effort to

(Continued on Page 2)

Foreign News Spotlight

Exclusive Flashes

ALLIES BEHAVE OUTRAGEOUSLY IN ICELAND

LISBON, June 3.—The presence of Anglo-American troops in Iceland is a great nuisance to the people, especially from the moral point of view, declared Regardli Lancelot, a well-known Iceland ex-journalist. Excessive drinking has reached an alarming proportion and the native girls are constantly molested by the drunken soldiers, he said, adding that the only thing they did was to give bad influence to the people's spirit.

BOOBY PRIZE FOR MACARTHUR, SAYS ROME

LISBON, June 3.—It sounds strange but is nevertheless true that the Anglo-Saxons are celebrating their defeat and their beaten generals, a Rome dispatch said today, adding that among the latter, General Douglas MacArthur is pre-eminent. The Americans are to set June 13 as "MacArthur Day" but, the same dispatch asked; "isn't he the same MacArthur who ran away from the Philippines to save himself?"

ROOSEVELT ASKS FOR $1,114 MILLION

STOCKHOLM, June 3.—President Roosevelt today asked for a huge appropriation of $1,100,000,000 to be used for the acquisition and operation of more merchant ships and additional $14,000,000 for the Board of Economic Warfare.

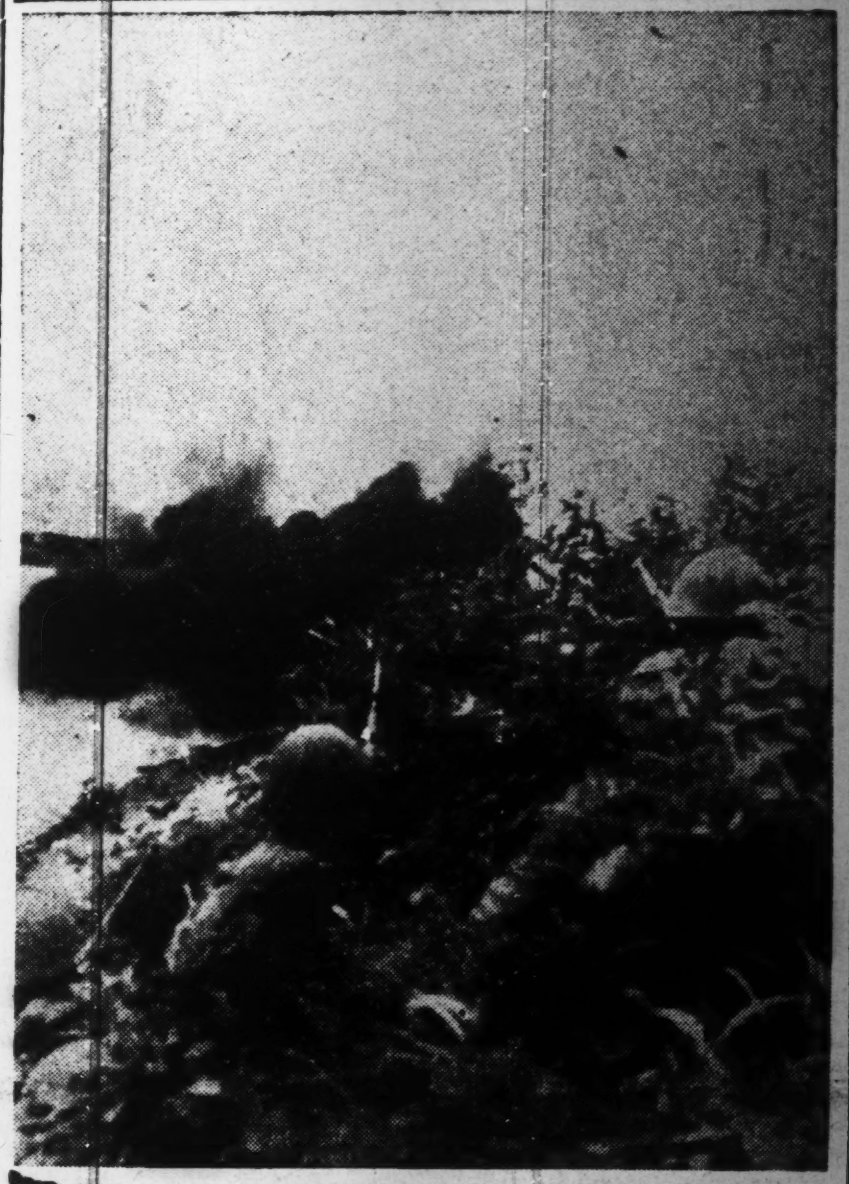
CURTIN APPEALS FOR WAR LOAN SUPPORT

LISBON, June 3.—In a stirring speech at the opening of the second liberty loan in Melbourne, Australian Prime Minister John Curtin appealed for people's support, stressing that the funds are essential in order to carry on war efforts.

ALLIED SHIPPING PROBLEM IN GRAVE CONDITION

LISBON, June 3.—Commenting on the Allied shipping, the Press Bulletin, a French newspaper, declared that 40 per cent of the total Anglo-American bottoms has been sunk, rendering it impossible to replace the tonnage lost even with a strenuous effort. The London Times also stated that the outlook of the commercial shipping is decidedly gloomy, the Allies facing problems which are extremely difficult to solve. "It is no longer a secret that the enemy submarines are sinking the Allied shipping much quicker than they can be replaced," the paper added.

Action on Chekiang Front



This vivid action photo from the Chekiang front, shows advance units of a Japanese detachment, after having successfully crossed a river, cutting off the enemy's retreat. These men succeeded in their operation in the face of a terrific barrage of gun fire and in the picture are seen only 50 meters away from the enemy who, caught between fires, faces either annihilation or surrender. (Passed by Navy Ministry).

Units Closing in on Chuchow From Three Directions

BOMBERS ACTIVE

Forces Under Yu Han-mou Completely Upset After Fresh Operations

TANAO-TING IS OCCUPIED

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, June 3.—Japanese Forces operating in Chekiang Province, having taken an enemy position in a mountainous sector 15 kilometers east of Chuchow, a keypoint in the Third War Zone, have opened a general offensive against the Chungking troops today.

Crack units of the Japanese Forces have started a fierce drive against the enemy defense lines extending over a distance of 10 kilometers in cooperation with the air force.

The battle lines are now enveloped in dense clouds of smoke and the roar and thunder of guns are echoing through the mountains.

Japanese Near Chuchow

Domei

CHEKIANG FRONT, June 3.—The vanguard of the Japanese Forces have advanced to a point about 10 kilometers northeast of Chuchow, western Chekiang Province, early this morning and are now pushing their way toward the city.

Japanese Rapidly Advance

Domei

UNSPECIFIED POINT, Chekiang Front, June 3.—Crack units of the Japanese Forces which launched a general offensive against five divisions of the enemy forces at Chuchow from east, south and north, have made steady advances and are steadily pressing the enemy.

A unit which marched forward along the southern bank of the Chu River reached the line of a tributary of the Chu River running northward (15 kilometers east of Chuchow) from a point west of Anjen, and at dawn today crossed the river in the face of the enemy at several points. The unit is now fiercely attacking enemy positions in the nearby mountainous area which the enemy recently made frantic efforts to strengthen.

On the other hand, another unit which advanced along the northern bank of the Chu River, has traversed over precipitous terrain. The vanguard of this unit reached a point about 10 kilometers northeast of Chuchow, and is conducting concentrated bombardments on the enemy, spreading an encircling cordon in close cooperation with the unit on the southern bank of the river.

Meanwhile, Army aircraft units which started operations this morning in defiance of a threatening sky, have repeated severe bombing and machine-gunning on the enemy in close cooperation with the land units.

Japanese Take Tanao-ting

Domei

THE SOUTH CHINA FRONT, June 3.—Completing mopping-up operations in the city of Tsungfa which they penetrated early on the morning of June 1, the Japanese troops advanced to Tanao-ting after a fierce engagement with enemy troops and occupied the strategic keypoint in Kwangtung Province.

Meantime, the Japanese troops operating along the Canton-Hankow Railway in Kwangtung Province, successfully crossed the Tokui River yesterday afternoon and captured Lungtong just north of the river. Pursuing the retreating Chungking troops the Japanese Forces also occupied a number of high points around Yuantanhsu in Kwangtung Province.

Annihilation Battle on

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHEKIANG, June 2.—Continuing their surging onslaught, Japanese units in Central China, which successfully concluded the eastern Chekiang campaign, have completed all preparations for an annihilation battle in Chuchow, a vital base in the Third War Zone.

Chuchow is situated in the western section of Chekiang Province, near the border of Kiangsi, and forms one of the key points in the Third War Zone.

It is equipped with a modern airfield having a spacious runway

(Continued on Page 2)

ALLIES ARE WARNED OF JAPAN'S POWER

Hugh Byas, Ex-Tokyo Correspondent, Says Nippon Ready For Long War

STAND CALLED UNSHAKABLE

Declares U.S. Resources Will Not Bring Victory on Silver Platter

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, June 2.—In his recent work entitled "Japanese Enemy," Hugh Byas, Tokyo correspondent of the London Times and New York Times for over 10 years, warned the Allied nations against depending upon the rich resources of the United States, stating that "superiority in resources will not bring us victory on a silver platter, for resources are latent, while war is dynamic."

Mr. Byas frankly admitted that Japan's strategy has been mapped out with meticulous care even to the last detail and pointed out that superiority of resources alone will not shake the strong position of Japan.

Navy Well Prepared

In effect, he said; "The Japanese Navy did not enter the war until it believed it had secured itself and the Empire against defeat. Japan made plans for a long war, planned also to deprive the United States of all existing bases nearer than Hawaii, and to advance Japanese Forces to the Dutch East Indies. They could then dig in behind the screens of islands and the huge space of the Pacific, reckoning that the time and effort needed to dislodge them would be so great that even a victorious America would hesitate.

"Therefore, it is worse than useless to think that superior resources will bring us victory on a silver platter. Resources are latent, while war is dynamic. There must be an unwavering will to fight it out on this line even if it takes not all summer but ten years.

"Japan has now become a national defense state, and we must also throw everything into the struggle.

(Continued on Page 2)

HURE TRIBE IN INDIA STARTS BIG UPRISING

Anti-British Feeling Fanned on Heels of Movement Led by Mahatma Gandhi

BRITAIN GREATLY WORRIED

Martial Law Declared Over Large Area—Mobsters Armed To Teeth to Free Leader

Domei

STOCKHOLM, June 2.—With the anti-British movement led by Mahatma Gandhi, great Indian patriot, strongly taking hold among the Indian public, an uprising on a great scale by the Hure tribe has been reported in India to the confusion of the British local Government, says the Aftonbladet, quoting its New Delhi dispatch of today.

The rebellion occurred in a wide area including Reti at the mouth of the Indus, Hyderabad, and Mirpurkhas, and necessitated the proclamation of martial law for the first time since 1920.

Thousands of people are armed with knives, axes, and rifles, some on foot, some on horseback, and some on camels.

The reason for the movement is believed to be to deliver their religious leader, Pir Pagro, who has been imprisoned since last October.

In this connection, a British military spokesman in New Delhi worryingly said:

"Since Great Britain is now confronted with serious Japanese attacks, she cannot leave the propagation of organized sabotage and religious rebellion or any other action that disturbs her national defense unsettled. It will take four to six months to subdue the mob."

Chiang Calls Food Parley

Domei

CANTON, June 3.—Reflecting the gravity of the food situation in Chungking controlled China, Chiang Kai-shek attended yesterday a session of the Food Conference in Chungking, it was reported here today. The conference was called on June 1 in order to discuss ways and means of coping with the dearth of food.

NATIVES OF NEGROS GLAD OF NEW ORDER

Peace Now Returns to Island in Philippines After Capture on May 21

AXIS INTERNEES FREED

Strong Amity With Japan Seen —Noted as One of the Richest Sugar Centers

Order is rapidly returning to Negros, an island of the Philippines, between Panay and Cebu, under the rule of the Imperial Forces.

It was on May 21, the Yomiuri reports from Negros, that an Imperial Army unit landed by surprise on the island and the action caused consternation among the native residents of the island, who are of the Visayan race.

"These people, utterly different in nature from the native population of Luzon, have much go," the dispatch said. "They are a lot of people, who would not allow themselves to be dominated by other people unless they were thoroughly persuaded that their would-be masters were unquestionally superior to them.

"Before the Imperial Forces occupied the island in the latter part of last month, the residents on the island have not had any experience of attacks.

Noted for Stubbornness

"They are celebrated in history for the stubbornness with which they resisted the attempts of the Spanish armed forces at the invasion of the island long before the Spanish-American War.

"Even in the Spanish-American War, the native residents of the island successfully upheld the tradition of the inviolability of their land.

"Consequently, it was not surprising that when the Imperial Forces made a surprise landing on the island the native residents on it should be in resistance against them. But it was not long before they perceived that the comers to their island were not the type bound ultimately to lord it over the world, and those of them who had joined the army defending the island began to lay down their arms.

"As for the innocent residents in the neighborhood of the places where the Japanese had landed, as soon as they realized that the Japanese did not mean harm to them they returned to their homes from the interior of the island to which they had fled when the Japanese Forces came.

"There are still remnants of the army of Negros in the mountain ranges which cross the island, but they are deprived of their fighting spirit. Their surrender is now a matter of time.

Axis Internees Freed

"The day after they landed on the island, the Imperial Army Forces liberated 318 Japanese, including the head of the local Japanese association, six Germans and four Italians from confinement in a place 90 kilometers to the southeast of Bacolod, capital of the province of Negros Occidental. These people were all seized and imprisoned immediately after the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia six months ago.

"Measures for expediting the return of order to the island were discussed on May 25 at a meeting attended by the mayors and village headmen in the province of Gros.

"Meanwhile, the disarming of the troops of the 74th and 75th regiments and other enemy combatants found in the country adjacent to Bacolod is making a good progress.

"May 26 was an important day in the short history of the Japanese operations on the island. On that day, all three factories of a sugar refining company, about the biggest concern of the sort in the world, were taken over by the Japanese.

"Just 13 days after the Japanese landings on the island, a cheerful atmosphere, suggestive of the future relationship of Japan to the Philippines, is settling over the whole island.

"Everywhere on the island, Japanese troops are to be seen, rising higher and higher in the estimation of the native residents.

"Negros Island is the richest of the Philippines. The soil is exceedingly fertile. Nineteen sugar companies out of a total of 49 in the Philippines are located on the island."

Allies Are Warned Of Japan's Power

(Continued From Page 1)

Japan has been practising blackouts during the past six or seven years, and, unlike California, she can endure sporadic air raids which are entirely ineffective."

Huge U.S. War Expenses

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—According to the announcement of the United States Treasury Department, war expenditures for May were $3,552,000,000, bringing the total expenditures to $22,130,000,000 for the last ten months, information reaching here from Washington indicates.

The May expenditures include $1,496,000,000 for the army, $1,228,000,000 for the navy, $626,000,000 for Lease-Lend obligations and $22,000,000 for miscellaneous accounts.

Today's Press Comments

Thursday, June 4, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times and Advertiser.)

Concentration of Political Power

CHUGAI—It is the tradition as well as the character of the Japanese race to unite into one united body once the country enters into a state of war. Consequently, we were rather doubtful as to why the Government took measures for the establishment of a new internal structure or for the concentration of political power.

We could not help but conclude, therefore, that there must have been a very good reason for the steps thus taken, and, as we had expected, there was a reason.

As was made known by Masayuki Tani, President of the Board of Information the other day, the establishment of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association is by no means simply for strengthening of the home front but it is, in itself, a retrospection of Japanese history and realization of the national structure.

Viewed from this angle, it is a mistake to consider that the war is limited to the firing line or to the front. Mr. Tani's reiteration that we must suffer, exert more efforts and fight in order to create things that are purely Japanese has undoubtedly gained the support of the whole nation.

In other words, it is a matter for deep congratulation that large-scale reforms have been effected in various fields in order to manifest the Japanese Empire in its true picture

Japan's Strength

MIYAKO—"Look at Japan once more" is an outstanding cry now raised among men of keen insight in the United States. This is an interesting tendency indeed, but, if that country looks at Japan once more in a superficial way as hitherto, that will not do any good at all. Far-sighted Americans apparently are surprised to find Japan in an unexpectedly strong economic condition and think it regrettable to have advanced their opinion of under-estimating Japan's real strength. This, however, is but one example of their discovery of Japan. They also have realized the United States' folly of fighting Japan when they see Japan's military might. This also is one side of the shield. Japan's pride is not in mere economic strength or military might, but is in the national unanimity in the efforts to build up Greater East Asia. For the realization of this, the Japanese people in general do not hesitate to die. This fighting spirit of Japan will probably be difficult for them to understand.

Especially great is the firm determination of the entire nation to bring the War of Greater East Asia to a successful finish, which Americans will not be able to understand. The Japanese are ever determined adamantly to push forward with one Sovereign over all. The whole nation literally is gifted with this iron determination. This is one which has no parallel in any other country. Every one of the Japanese people is endowed with this special trait and does not know how to flag before any catastrophe confronting his country. It will be nothing good for the United States to look at Japan once more without understanding this cardinal point.

What is more important for the United States is to look at the present world once more by way of looking squarely at Japan. Americans have an erroneous world viewpoint. How selfish it is for them to think that the world today can be disposed of as they please. The world does not exist for the Americans. It exists for all the nations to live and to let live. No country is allowed to exploit other countries. The United States should change this idea and surrender to Japan. Then, it will be better for that country to see calmly what Japan is going to do and then devote itself to co-existence and coprosperity of all nations. By so doing, real peace of the world can be sought.

While we ask the United States and Britain to look at Japan once more and reconsider their mistaken attitude, we also advise some Japanese to remedy their way of thinking of those countries. Look at the United States and Britain at this moment and eliminate this Japanese viewpoint of the two countries.

Freight Service Through Kwanmon Tunnel

HOCHI—The projected trial operations to open from July 1 of the submarine railway linking Shimonoseki with Moji will start from the 11th of this month, and beginning from July 1, transportation of freight by the same is scheduled to commence.

The construction of the submarine railway was first brought under way some 5 odd years ago, when the Government launched this titanic work with the resolute determination to complete it at any cost by putting into it the cream of whatever there is in the modern science and technique of Japan. Day in and day out throughout this long period of time numberless persons, including laborers and technicians, undertook the work with the grim determination to accomplish it by tiding over all difficulties they might have to come across. It leaves without doubt that the task of laying this submarine railway through the Kwanmon Strait lying between these two cities, where the seas are extremely high and turbulent was no easy matter. Despite this, however, the untiring efforts on the part of those who had set out on this grave mission was eventually brought to fruition, and frankly speaking, this great success may be comparable to the brilliant successes scored thus far by the Imperial Japanese Forces.

Hitherto no facilities could be had for the merchants in transporting their industrial products or manufactures from Central Japan to Kyushu or in going thereto on business from the same and returning therefrom, except by crossing the Kwanmon Strait by ferry boat. However, with the opening of the submarine railway service between Shimonoseki and Moji from July 1, such inconveniences will be done away with altogether and at the same time it will serve to be an artery through which better distribution of war industries between Central Japan and Kyushu will result.

Axis Forces Crush British Resistance In Marmarica Area

(Continued From Page 1)

strengthen its fighting force there. He then urged that the United States should send its army to the North African front in order to counter German operations. He stressed that the anti-Axis nations must regain control of the Mediterranean, declaring that the Middle East is the only scene in the war from which an allied offensive could be started against the continental positions of the Axis Powers.

Chiang Said Headed For Own Downfall

(Continued From Page 1)

er British base is now a base for the protection of China and the advancement of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

In reply to a query on the situation in Southwest China, especially in Yunnan Province, the Nanking envoy stated that Chungking, in spite of repeated advice from the Nanking Government, was still pursuing its obdurate and mistaken policy.

"But," declared Dr. Chu, "it is merely heading for its downfall, which is not far off, and Chiang Kai-shek has lost full power, due to the failure of British and American aid, and his influence is not as great as it was before."

Dr. Chu Gives Dinner

Dr. Chu was host at a dinner for leaders of the Japanese Government and public circles at the Imperial Hotel on Wednesday night. Those who were invited included Premier General Hideki Tojo, Foreign Minister Shigenori Togo, Navy Minister Shigetaro Shimada, Finance Minister Okinori Kaya, Agriculture and Forestry Minister Hiroya Ino, Communications Minister Ken Terashima, Railway Minister Yoshiaki Hatta, President of the Planning Board Teiichi Suzuki, Chief of the Army General Staff Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Naval General Staff Osami Nagano, President of the Privy Council Yoshimichi Hara, Imperial Household Minister Tsuneo Matsudaira, President Yorinaga Matsudaira of the House of Peers, Governor Mitsumaro Matsumura of Tokyo Prefecture, Mayor Tomejiro Okubo of Tokyo, President Senjuro Hayashi of the Dai Nippon Asia Development Federation and many others.

MORRISON'S STATEMENT RIDICULED IN GERMANY

British Home Minister Turned Cabinet Into Red Body, Says Wilhelmstrasse

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 2.—The statement made by Herbert Morrison, British Home Secretary, to the effect that the present war was a war of all workmen against Fascism, was blasted by the Wilhelmstrasse which declared:

The importance of this statement and its meaning, could only be understood if taken in connection with the appeal Morrison made in the Soviet paper, the Red Flag, that "Proletarians of all countries should unite with each other."

It should not be overlooked in this connection, the Wilhelmstrasse stressed, that Morrison had made the slogan of world revolution the nucleus of the policy of the British Cabinet.

Some day in the future, the Wilhelmstrasse declared in conclusion, more active men than Morrison, will introduce this Comintern slogan outside the confines of the British Cabinet and will spread it throughout the British Isles.

SIND UNDER MARTIAL LAW

Frequent Train Accidents Kill Over 60 Persons

Domei

LISBON, June 1.—In the Sind district in West India, trains have overturned at frequent intervals of late and more than 60 persons have been killed so far, according to an Associated Press New Delhi dispatch.

Accordingly, the British authorities placed the district under martial law today. It is said that the railway accidents are caused by plots hatched by anti-British tribes.

JAPANESE FORCES START BIG DRIVE

(Continued From Page 1)

and a huge airdrome, and together with Yushan and Lishui, it had served as a vital base for the combined forces of the Sino-American air units.

The new Japanese operation has thus been expanded from eastern Chekiang to the western part of the province, entering into a final stage wherein the enemy is confronted with annihilation.

Strength of the doomed enemy is estimated at about seven divisions and the area of the enemy position spreading over the mountainous region, which extends to about 20 kilometers from north to south, and approximately 50 kilometers into the interior.

15 Divisions Under Yu

Domei

CANTON, June 2.—The unoccupied areas in the Seventh War Zone, in which the Japanese troops started their advance last Sunday, is infested with the 12th and 35th Group Armies, which are divided into 15 divisions and two independent brigades, under the command of General Yu Han-mou.

The 12th Group Army under the direct command of General Yu is stationed in various points around the Pei-kiang, (North River) and Tung-kiang (East River), and saw action during the Japanese assault on Canton in 1938.

Since November, 1939, the 12th Group Army has been gradually decimated by the successive Japanese mopping-up operations but still has continued persistent local guerilla warfare. Its power for a decisive frontal attack against the Japanese Forces has been broken, however, as can be seen by its failure to achieve any results during the Japanese assault on Hongking.

The activities of the 35th Group Army have been confined to guerilla warfare after smashing defeats by Japanese punitive expeditions around the Si-Kiang River, the Canton delta area and the Sui area.

As a result of the fresh operations launched by the Japanese Forces three days ago in the Seventh War Zone in Kwangtung Province, the Chungking troops stationed in that area have been thrown into utter confusion, General Chiang Kai-shek, meanwhile, is gravely worried over the unfavorable turn of events as Kwangtung is a most important point both from a military and political point of view.

Furthermore, as Kwangtung Province is the native place of the majority of Chinese merchants who have settled in the Southern Regions the Chungking authorities, in order to prevent these merchants from becoming cut off from the Chiang regime, exerted utmost efforts to protect the province by stationing large numbers of troops in the Seventh War Zone.

Despite all the efforts, however, there have been in the past many instances wherein the Kwangtung Provincial Government ignored orders from Chungking. Furthermore, there has been an element of jealousy which has had the effect of causing estrangement between the local and home governments. In this connection, Li Han-hun, Chairman of Kwangtung Province has been contending with General Yu Han-mou, Commander-in-Chief of Chungking forces in Kwangtung, regarding their sphere of influences for the collection of taxes.

Under these circumstances, it is noteworthy that the Japanese troops are being welcomed by the inhabitants of occupied areas in Kwangtung Province with open arms. The residents without exception are expressing their earnest desire to reside there under Japanese administration as they declare peace and order always speedily returns to all occupied areas.

War Results Given

Domei

TAIYUAN, June 2.—Heavy casualties as well as serious losses of war materials were inflicted on Chungking troops by the Japanese Expeditionary Forces operating in the Chunchikuan sector, on the border of Hopei Province, it was disclosed today.

The Japanese Forces captured 79 prisoners; 83 bodies were left behind by the enemy as well as one heavy-type gun, 69 rifles, 1,600 rounds of ammunition, 440 handgrenades, two trench mortars and 900 additional rounds of ammunition.

Simultaneously, a munitions plant, a cotton mill, five food supply dumps and warehouses belonging to the South Hopei Bank were destroyed.

Meantime, in the same area, the Fukui detachment captured or killed approximately 40 staff officers of the 129th Division of the Chungking army.

Manwain Is Occupied

Domei

ON BURMA FRONT, June 2.—Following operations started May 29 by Japanese advance units in Yunnan against Chungking forces, which penetrated into the west side of the Nu River, Manwain, 80 kilometers northeast of Tengyueh, now is in Japanese hands.

Simultaneously, other Japanese detachments chased the fleeing enemy to Chiehtow, 40 kilometers north of Tengyueh, it was said.

The Japanese Forces now are mopping up enemy remnants in the nearby mountains.

Bombers Attack Kiangsi

Domei

SHANGHAI, June 3.—Large formations of Japanese Army bombbers yesterday carried out a mass raid against Kian, Yushan, Yenyang and Shangpao, all important military bases in Kiangsi Province, according to a Chungking dispatch received here today.

It is said hundreds of tons of heavy bombs were dropped by the attackers and severe damages were inflicted on military facilities at those bases.

Bicycles Replace Automobiles in N.Y. As Material Shortage Cripples Industry

Domei

BERNE, June 2.—The rapidly changing life in the United States since the Pearl Harbor debacle last year was reported here today by a United Press dispatch from New York stating that the most striking aspect of wartime America is the disappearance of automobiles from the streets. As a result, the flow of people during the New York rush hours has become a miserable dribble.

Although automobiles have now been replaced by bicycles owing to the lack of metals and rubber, this is not considered a definite solution for the new difficulties of transportation.

Coffee, tea and other spices have gradually been rationed and civilian consumption has practically ceased, while metals, particularly, copper, aluminium and also iron and steel have been entirely or partially reserved for war production.

Despite greatly increased taxes, prices have reportedly reached already an alarming level, suggesting the danger of inflation.

New York's skyscrapers are blacked out completely above the 15th floor and partially below, while the blocks on Broadway look like village streets.

Millions of New Yorkers, who used to enjoy their summer Sundays on Coney Island must now seek other views of amusement because of the complete blackout in Luna Park and other amusement parks enforced out of fear of assisting Axis submarines.

CONGRESS TOLD BY F.D.R. OF WAR WITH 3 NATIONS

Wants Both Houses to Recognize Conflict Exists With Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—President Roosevelt today sent a message to Congress requesting it to recognize that a state of war exists between the United States and Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, according to a Washington dispatch reaching here.

The President in his message reportedly stated, "Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania have declared war against the United States and are planning to take up arms against us.

"Thereby, I request Congress to recognize that a state of war exists between the United States and the three nations of Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania."

Declaration Is Explained

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—Though the cause of the sudden submission by President Roosevelt to the Congress of a bill declaring the existence of the state of war between the United States of America and three European countries, Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania, is not clear, the purpose of the bill, judging from comments of Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in connection with Rumania's war declaration on Soviet Russia, seemingly is intended as moral support for the latter.

It was necessary for the United States to take some measure in order to soothe Soviet Russia for the interrupted supply of war materials from America. Accordingly, no substantial results are expected from the new U.S. move.

A Washington dispatch says that Cordell Hull in his press interview today said that Congress was justified in declaring the existence of a state of war with these three countries when the movements of the armies of various countries on the German-Russian fronts were taken into consideration.

P.I. BANK DEPOSITS EASED

No Special Permits Necessary for Withdrawals

Domei

MANILA, June 3.—The headquarters of the Japanese Expeditionary Army in the Philippines has removed restrictions on the withdrawal of bank deposits heretofore limited to 500 pesos per day by the proclamation issued on January 23.

Henceforth, payments made from fresh deposits in re-opened banks will not require special permits and cash payments by check accounts likewise, will be freed from previous restrictions.

Prior to this new ruling, even withdrawals of lump sums within the set figure of 500 pesos, necessitated the use of a closed check.

SOCIALISTS PICK NEW HEAD

Party in U.S. Names Kruger—Opposes War Policy

Domei

BERNE, June 2.—The Socialist Party in the United States has appointed Professor Maynard Kruger, of Chicago University, to succeed Norman Thomas as leader of the Socialist Party, according to a Milwaukee telegram from the United States.

With the appointment, the Socialist Party has also decided to express its dissatisfaction in the following manner: It will not support the present war or any other wars; it will oppose Fascism in the United States, the increase of income tax and sales tax, and every plan of trying to completely mobilize the laborers for war needs.

BANKS TO PAY DEPOSITS

Domei

HONGKONG, June 2.—Indicating the steady progress of economic reconstruction activities in the occupied areas in the Southern Regions, the Japanese Military Administration today ordered 10 local banks here, including the Hongkong-Shanghai Banking Corporation, to start payment of deposits.

The order followed the completion of the liquidation of the assets of the local banks by the Yokohama Specie Bank and the Bank of Taiwan at the request of the Japanese Military Administration.

BRITAIN PLANS SENDING MILITARY PARTY TO U.S.

Lyttleton May Head Mission—Aims to Mobilize Allied Manpower and Resources

Domei

LISBON, June 2.—The British Government is planning to dispatch a military mission headed by Captain Oliver Lyttleton, Minister of War Production, to the United States, according to a London telegram received here today.

In this connection, the London Times declared that the mission of the party is to discuss with the American authorities the mutual utility of manpower and various resources so as to strengthen the cooperation between the two countries.

"Close collaboration between Britain and the United States depends entirely on how to use most effectively the arms of the Allies," the London Times reportedly said, adding that it is absolutely necessary at this junction from the tactical point of view to unify the organ for mobilizing manpower and resources.

The dispatch further disclosed that in this connection the military mission, on June 1, conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other high officials in the military field.

British Carrier Attacked

D.N.B.

MADRID, June 2.—The British aircraft carrier, Eagle, stationed in Gibraltar was attacked by an Axis submarine during maneuvers in the Straits of Gibraltar, report vernacular papers today.

BIG LOAN BY REICH TO TURKS REPORTED

100,000,000 Mark Credit For Purchase of Arms Made in Germany

Domei

ISTANBUL, June 2.—According to reliable quarters, the German Government yesterday agreed to accommodate a 100,000,000 mark credit in favor of Turkey to cover the latter's purchases of German-made arms. In this connection, it is believed, the two Governments will issue a formal announcement in a few days.

It is further revealed that the Turkish Government shortly will dispatch to Germany a special mission consisting of army officers, who will determine the kinds of arms to be bought by Turkey.

The present German-Turkish credit agreement, together with the trade pact concluded between the two countries last fall, is considered an important factor indicating future developments in German-Turkish relations.

Meanwhile, it is recalled that the recent British attempt to buy Turkish goods in bulk has proved a complete failure.

Fourth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert

Under the baton of KLAUS PRINGSHEIM

IN MEMORIAM FELIX WEINGARTNER

Tuesday, June 9, at 6:30 p.m. at Sangyo Kaikan

PROGRAM

Felix Weingartner:	Adagio
G. B. Lully:	Konzert fuer Streichorchester (Bearbeitet von Felix Weingartner)
P. I. Tchaikovski:	Serenade
Gustav Mahler:	Adagietto
Klaus Pringsheim:	Kleine Suite in altem Stil

Admission: ¥2.80, ¥1.40 (incl. tax)
Advance Booking at Play Guide, Music Stores and Sangyo Kaikan.

Dance Recital Nagayo Sekiguchi

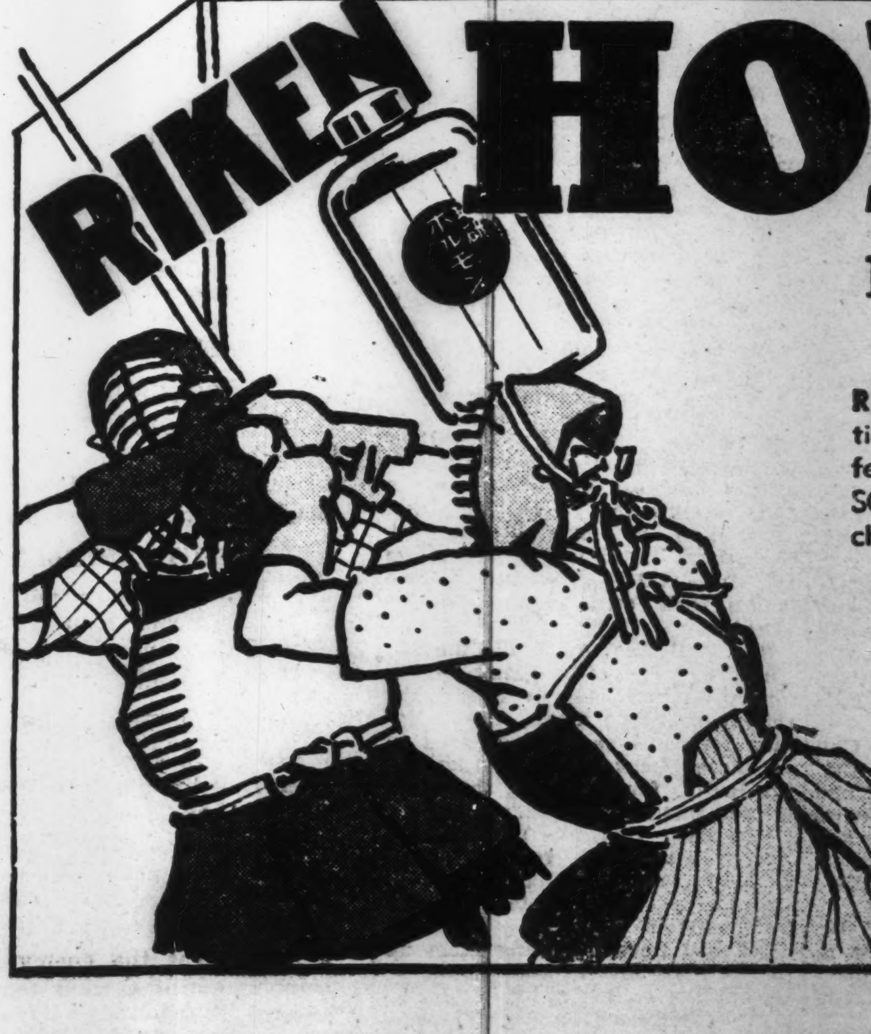
Accompaniment: TAKESHI HORIGUCHI (Piano)

Tuesday, June 9, at 7 p.m. Gunjin Kaikan Hall

PROGRAM

GAGAKU:	Hymn
STRAUSS:	Waltz
DEBUSSY:	Boating
DVORAK:	Festival Fant
DEBUSSY-CHOPIN:	Nocturne
PIERNE:	Dance Bizarre
SCOTT:	In a Spring Garden seven other numbers

Admission: ¥2.50 (reserved)-Incl. tax.
Advance Booking at PLAY GUIDE, Tel. (56) 5011-3, and Gunjin Kaikan.



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PERFECT UNITY SEEN IN JAPANESE NATION

People and Government Work As One Whole to Attain Common Aim

(Continued from Yesterday)

War requires the concentration of the total power of the nation. All things which may be utilized for giving blows to the enemy and thus to heighten the morale among the rank and file on the firing line should be offered for the successful execution of the current war.

This is what is aimed at by the present Cabinet. The Government's attitude toward the Imperial Diet was evidently motivated with this idea. The Government wished that its decision be clearly known to the people at large through the Diet, and that incidentally the enemy countries would be enlightened of the same decision.

At the 78th session of the Diet, convoked in an extraordinary way on December 16, last year, the present Cabinet minutely explained the circumstances which compelled the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, and added that the wholehearted cooperation of the nation with the Government was urgently needed.

Then came the brilliant war achievements in the Southern Regions by the Imperial Forces, which enabled the Government to dwell on its plans for the reconstruction of the occupied zones. It again asked for the whole nation's firm united front for the successful execution of a huge task before them.

Tojo Expressed Conviction

In connection with the fall of Singapore and the entire subjugation of Borneo Island, the Diet, then in adjournment, was reconvened, when Premier Tojo expressed his firm conviction again and asked for the renewed decision of the nation. He also spoke to the Diet on what he regarded the best policy to be adopted by India and Australia.

At the 80th extraordinary session of the Diet just ended, the Premier in his proclamation made for the fourth time since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, said among other things:

"India may be regarded to have morally cut of its connection with Britain. There are, however, some traces in that country telling of the British rule over the whole area, in the form of military establishments. The British forces in India have recently been reinforced. The Imperial Government is ready to crush these British forces."

India is now placed in the same position as the Dutch East Indies before their wholesale capitulation. These islands had been urged kindly by the Premier in his second proclamation in the Diet to enter into friendly terms with Japan in a peaceful way. This was not listened to by the Dutch authorities, and the result was the severe pounding of the islands by the Japanese Forces before they surrendered unconditionally. India has to consider the folly of the East Indies.

The Premier, casually referring to Australia during his explanation of the great victory of the Imperial Navy in the Coral Sea, said to the Diet:

"The leaders of Australia are now strongly advised to closely survey the current international situation, carefully studying the continent's peculiar geographical position. Then they must decide their attitude in an explicit manner."

Backed by Strong Will

The words were calm-toned enough, but it was apparent that they were backed by the strong will of the Japanese Government, to be realized when the Australians assume their wrong attitude.

The Government's intention to reveal its plans to the nation at large through the Imperial Diet has gone parallel with its move to hear the will of the nation through the Diet. From the latter was born fruit in the shape of the Greater East Asia Construction Council. The long-cherished desire among the interested, especially the Diet members, that some organ should be established jointly by the Government and civilian circles to discuss ways and means to fully develop the Southern Regions occupied at the cost of many precious lives, was finally realized with the introduction of this Council.

The Council, since its inauguration on February 27, has met many times to prepare its draft reports to the Government, concerning the basic policy for the construction, and the policies on cultural, economic and population questions, respectively.

The Government, in receipt of these reports, has been trying to apply the recommended counsels on its policy toward the Southern Regions with the fundamental principle of "Hakko Ichiu" as the first basis. The appointments of many administrators by the War and Navy Ministries to have them reside in the South are eloquent proof of the Government's effort to realize the recommendations of the Council.

"The basis of the self-sufficing industry of Japan," declared the Premier in this connection at the 80th extraordinary session of the Diet, "is now completed through the adjustment of products in Japan, Manchoukuo, China and the Southern Regions. This is to say that the wartime consumption in this country has been fully met. It will also secure on a firmer basis the future requirements subsequent on the expansion of the Imperial Forces' influence. The economic structure of this nation has a very bright future."

Five Material Support

With this Premier's remark, the nation's firm conviction of ultimate victory has been given fine material support. The whole nation has renewed its resolution to face any prolonged warfare.

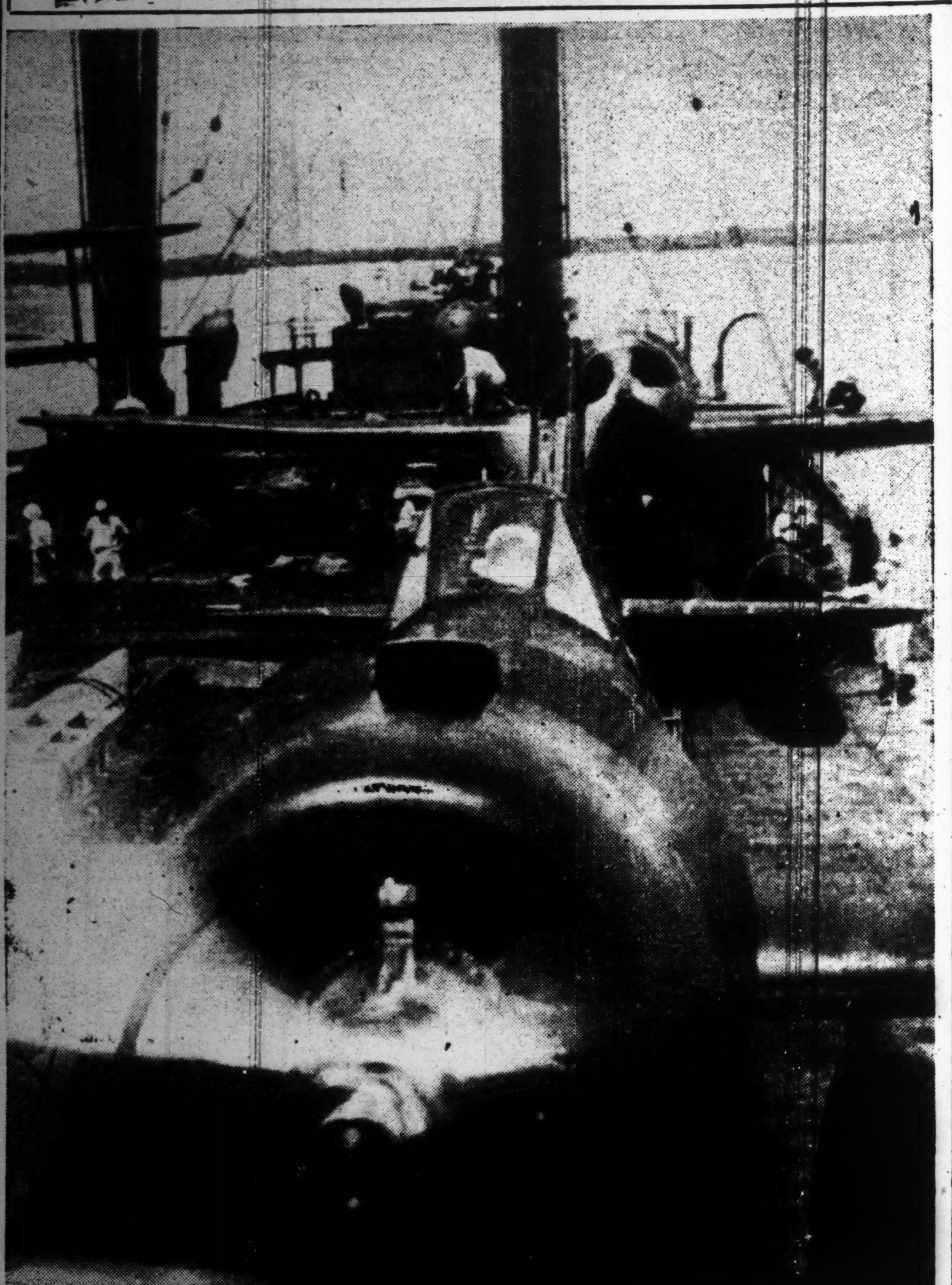
The Premier's "bright future of Japan's economy" is proved on many national plans drafted for the year 1942-3. The formulation of these plans has been proceeding since May 8. Foremost among the plans is the material mobilization plan which may be interpreted as the first step to the new self-sufficiency economy. It will contribute much toward the desired goal by being put into execution along with the second production expansion plan of the five-year basis.

The Government's plan for foreign trade, if examined closely, will reveal that the amount of the trade as intended on the plan, is of the size even exceeding that prevailing before the China Affair.

Regarding the shipbuilding plan as a most direct means for strengthening the marine transportation facilities, it is anxiously hoped by the nation that the Government will see to the complete connection among the scattered islands in the South Seas. This hope was repeatedly expressed by the Diet members.

The past half-year work of the War of Greater East Asia was mainly on the disruption of the ABCD united front against Japan. Chungking, with its Burma route completely cut off, has been isolated from Britain and America. As to the Anglo-American allied movement, it is on the verge of being entirely broken with the Japanese mastery over the southwestern Pacific and Indian Oceans.

Ready for the Next Prey



Nestling cozily on board a ship meandering through the tropical waters, these monstrous looking Imperial planes, the nemesis of the enemy, take life easy for a change but are ever prepared to go into action once the Allies attempt to disturb the peaceful order in East Asia. (Passed by Navy Ministry)

Spokesman Scores Stupid Resistance Offered by Chiang

(Continued From Page 1)

purposes after the fall of Rangoon. Our main strategy was to hold (with the help of Chinese forces) some central line across Burma. This hope failed when the Chinese withdrew from the Lashio area.'

"The British and Chinese, who had been exchanging sweet pledges before the Burma disaster are now throwing bitter words against each other, exposing further, the weakness of the so-called allied camp.

"Now let us look into the present situation in Chungking. The Chiang regime has been making strenuous efforts to cover up their weaknesses, but facts have seeped out inspite of strict censorship.

Friction Is Worry

"The foremost question that vexes Chungking is the continuous friction between the Kuomintang and the Communist party. These two factions have waged war against each other for more than ten years in the past. Although they are temporarily united under the slogan of resisting Japan, their accord is merely a make-shift intended by each to utilize the other faction to promote its own interest. The Kuomintang is trying to bring about a situation whereby they can exterminate the Communist army, while the latter is trying to enlarge by infiltration the area of their influence under the camouflage of resisting Japan. Hence the antagonism between the two is more and more intensified even if its most ugly aspect does not appear on the surface. Beside the communist question, there is, even in the Chungking regime itself, a constant internal political struggle, such as the scramble for positions among the Government leaders, friction between the Government and local war-lords, corruption among high and petty officials, and so forth.

"The second danger facing Chungking is the financial strain. The deficit for the year 1941 was reported to have amounted to 8 billion Chinese dollars, which was met mainly by the increased printing of fapi notes. This issuance of fapi is said to have doubled from 8 billion in 1941 to 16 billion at the beginning of 1942.

"As the last measure to prevent the financial breakdown, the Government invented various schemes, such as:

"(1) the taking over of the power of levying the Farm-land Tax and of collecting the tax in kind;

"(2) the new imposition of wartime consumption tax (consolidating various local taxes);

"(3) the Government monopoly of six essential goods, such as sugar, matches, etc.; and

"(4) virtual confiscation of foodstuffs by the issuance of Foodstuff certificates.

"All the abovementioned measures, however, served only to accentuate the disorder and to increase the hardship of the masses.

"In February this year, Chungking obtained the promise for the loan of $500,000,000 and £50,000,000 from the United States and Britain, respectively, which fact the Chungking regime capitalized for propaganda purposes. However, when foreign trade is at a standstill and communications with the outside world are severed and when the Exchange Stabilization Committee, on whose work the Anglo-American Powers had bent much energy, has lost its raison d'etre, it is more than clear that these loans will not be of any substantial help in the improvement of Chungking's financial position, although they may be useful as a temporary bait for the ignorant masses in the flotation of internal loans.

Living Costs Soar

"The third problem is the one which is closely connected with the abovementioned question, that is, the skyrocketing of the cost of living. One of the well-known American correspondents sent on May 2, from Chungking, an interesting dispatch concerning inflation and the suffering of the people from the high cost of living. He particularly emphasized the fact that the conditions he was describing held true throughout the land under the Chungking administration.

"'Everyone but the banks have money—banks are unable to replenish notes because printing machinery was lost in Hongkong and Rangoon, although few notes are being printed by the Central Trust in small plants here, and due to the wide circulation of notes plus hoarding, the banks have no funds for normal lending purposes.

"'Between June 1937 and April 1942, the index of average essential commodity prices, rents and other food has arisen 33 times while that of clothing 60 times.

"'The average real wages of an industrial worker in Chungking are only one-half of the level prior to the outbreak of the Sino-Japanese War, since wages have increased only 13 times while the cost of living has increased 26 times. Farmers received 23 times the pre-war prices for their products but prices of clothing materials and other goods have increased at least 50 times.'

"In giving the figures for the cost of living in Chungking, it is plain that the American correspondent did not take into account the increase in taxes, compulsory apportionment of war bonds and other factors. The real living condition, therefore, must be worse than the actual figures recently reported by him.

"The following is a comparison made by the American correspondent of some of the essential commodity prices between 1937 and 1942:

	1937 cents (Ch.)	1942 cents (Ch.)
One Pound rice	8	500
Wheat flour	11	360
Sugar	16	820
Lard	32	1,160
Soy bean sauce	13	720
Pork	23	1,100
		Yuan
Any American coffee per pound		120
Any American cigarette per package		60
		U.S. dollars
Any five-cent box of cough drop		2
Fountain pen		50
Bottle of ink		3
Typewriter ribbon		7
Portable typewriter		400
Inferior grade of women's hosiery		7
Men's sox		5

"The American correspondent observed that 'shop-keepers keep pace with inflation by raising their own prices, however, white-collared employes with fixed salaries are sometimes in desperate condition.'

"The fourth problem is the sharp decline in Chungking's power of military resistance. It is true that in comparison with such countries as Britain, Chungking is not suffering from an acute shortage of man-power. However, the arms and ammunition with which to equip the men cannot be produced within their own area, except a small amount of rifles and machine-guns. Furthermore, there is absolutely no way of importing from abroad large quantities of arms or machinery and equipments for the fitting out of a factory. And it is needless to say that the Assam road is merely a dream.

Russia Unwilling

"The only remaining gateway is the northwest route. One need not stretch his imagination very far to see how hard Chungking is trying to utilize this route by appealing to Soviet Russia. However, being engaged in a life and death struggle in its own domain, Soviet Russia will not be likely to agree to such a proposition. But even if Russia did acquiesce to Chungking's entreaties, it would not be difficult to imagine that such an aid will only be useful as material for propaganda when we consider the transportation difficulties involved in such a long stretch of the route.

"Therefore, it is plain that Chungking's resistance in the future will not be more than a bandit-like nature of guerilla warfare, using up the already scarce reserve war materials. Even such tactics is now losing its effect in the face of incessant Japanese attack from every direction—Chekiang, Shansi, Honan, Hopei, Kwangtung and so forth.

"Under such circumstances, the only way left for Chungking to save themselves is for Generalissimo Chiang and his followers to face the reality by recognizing the futility of resistance against Japan and stop indulging in mere wishful thinking.

"First of all, General Chiang and his followers should understand that the reason for resisting Japan had entirely disappeared at the moment when the Fundamental Treaty regulating Sino-Japanese relations came into being in November, 1940, embodying the so-called Konoye principles of neighborly relationship, common defense against communism, economic cooperation and respect for territorial integrity.

"Secondly, General Chiang and his followers should know that effective resistance is no longer possible with the complete disruption of the ABCD line and the fall of Burma, since the Allied aid can not reach Chungking, regardless of how often and how desperately the latter implores as they have been doing for the last few weeks.

"Thirdly, General Chiang and his followers should grasp the fact that the Allied Powers will encourage them, honor them and assist them as long as Chungking's resistance is useful to their own scheme of things, but since the so-called 'allied aid' is given not for the sake of Chungking but only for the sake of achieving their ulterior purpose. Chungking will be forsaken at the moment when the allied camp finds the latter's resistance useless, as has been fully demonstrated in the cases of France, Belgium, Holland, Poland and Greece.

"And finally, General Chiang and his followers should understand definitely that sooner they cease resistance the sooner the Chinese masses will be saved from unnecessary sufferings and enabled to have hope for the future.

"Unfortunately for the Chinese masses and the whole Asiatic peoples as well, General Chiang and his clique can not awaken themselves from the fantastic dreams of 'Allied Victory' and of 'Japanese collapse,' not knowing that Japan—far from meeting disaster—has become decidedly stronger than she was before the present war, and that the countries which are actually on the verge of collapse are none other than Britain and America. Moreover, General Chiang and his men can not decide to cease resistance, for in their lust for power they believe that by continued resistance alone they will be able to enjoy their private riches of many years' accumulation, to enjoy the honor of being worshipped as national heroes and to maintain their dictatorship.

"These are the real reasons why General Chiang and a small group of his followers continue the hopeless resistance at the expense of the welfare of 400 million people of China. We feel deeply sympathetic to the innocent masses of China, who are forced for long to endure the horrors of war and to undergo countless misery for the sheer satisfaction of the egoistic ambition of General Chiang and his clan."

100 PUBLIC SCHOOLS ARE OPENED IN P.I.

To Stress New Order and Amity Between Japanese And Filipinos

Over a hundred government elementary schools in the Philippines which had been kept closed for the past six month since the fall of Manila were opened on June 1, necessary preparations being carried on during that period by the Military Administration Bureau. On the opening day, happy children together with their parents, were seen on the streets carrying Japanese flags and singing Japanese songs, while life was restored to school buildings with innocent laughter and carefree voices. On the same day the announcement was made that Catholic schools were to be opened very shortly after religious teachings were cut off from the curriculum, says a Nichi Nichi dispatch Monday from Manila.

The Japanese educational policy was previously indicated in five items by the Military Administration Bureau namely:—recognition of the New Order, the Filipinos to place emphasis on amity between Japanese and Filipinos, 'Building up of Filipino culture,' 'cultivation of moral sense and exclusion of materialism,' propagation of the Japanese language and gradual abolishment of English, propagation of elementary education and placing of emphasis on technical education, and lastly 'cultivation of labor spirit'.

An educational conference was previously held in Manila under the auspices of the Education Ministry for the purpose of realizing the above mentioned five items more thoroughly and of organizing a Text-book Examination Committee whose duty was lately accomplished.

The United States sent numerous men and spent so much money for the education of the Filipinos that it was commonly said in the Philippines that 'Spain gave the Philippines Catholicism and America, education'. Education by the American people was, naturally, conducted in English and in the American system, which resulted in the building up of extravagant, frivolous, and opportunistic Americanism in the eastern side of the Pacific. The American influence on the life of the Filipinos is so great that the re-education of them in accordance with the Japanese policy is important politically as well as educationally.

The educational policy being settled the next most difficult problem confronting Japan is, how to carry out the outlined policy into practice. The Text-book Examination Committee cut out everything which suggested Americanism, the world history written in favor of America, the names of the Americon heroes, and replaced them with the Japanese language, Japanese songs, and farming for the cultivation of labor spirit, in their place. As for the Japanese language, two hours a week will be put on the curriculum of every class, which is to be taught by the oral method, in addition to which, Japanese songs 'like Hinomaru' (Japanese flag), 'Otsukisama' (the Moon), for younger children and 'Aikoku Koshinkyoku' (Patriotic Song) and 'Kokumin Shingun' (National March) for older ones will be taught so as to enable them to become familiar with the Japanese language through hearing. The farming project was the idea proposed by the Filipino officials, which will be carried out into practice by a carefully planned method.

Teachers and educational experts are most needed for the task of propagating Japanese language and far arranging the contents of text-books. The heavy responsibility of carrying out the Japanese educational policy in actual teachings is laid on the shoulders of the teachers who are in close contact with the Filipino children, now starting a new life entirely changed by the recent war.

Finn Field Marshal Mannerheim Fetes 75th Birthday Today

Field Marshal Baron Karl Gustav von Mannerheim of Finland celebrates his 75th birthday today, according to an announcement made by the Finish Legation here. Marshal Mannerheim was the Commander-in-Chief of the Finish Army in the War of Independence fought in 1917. He was also the Regent of Finland during 1918-19. He became Commander-in-Chief for the second time in the war against Soviet Russia in 1939-40 and is now Commander-in-Chief of the Finish Army for the third time in the present war.

SULTAN OF SUMBAWA OVERTHROWS DUTCH

With 27 Soldiers, Help of Native Inhabitants, He Captured His Oppressors

On hearing that the Imperial Japanese Forces had landed on Java Island, the Sultan of Sumbawa Island, located east of Java, rose in revolt against the Dutch oppressors and succeeded in capturing them all. When the Japanese Forces landed on the Island, they were greeted by the Sultan and his happy subjects, who had decorated their towns and villages with Rising Sun flags, reports Correspondent Fukuoka of the Yomiuri.

The Sultan of Bima, in the eastern territory of Sumbawa Island and the Sultan of Sumbawa, in the western territory, sent their messengers to Surabaya, immediately after the Japanese occupied Java Island, and pledged their allegience to the Imperial Japanese Army.

In an interview with the Yomiuri's correspondent, the Sultan of Bima stated as follows:

"I have always been an advocate of expelling the Dutch administrative authorities from these islands and at the same time desired to see the people here included in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

"On the report that the Japanese had landed on Java Island, I made up my mind to decorate the territory under my rule with Rising Sun flags.

Sultan's Plan Approved

"The Sultan of Sumbawa, who is my daughter's husband, is no less a pro-Japanese than I am. When I informed him of my idea he approved of the plan wholeheartedly.

"When I publicly announced the plan, the native inhabitants were overjoyed. The pupils of elementary schools immediately began to make Rising Sun flags.

"As several Dutch policemen and seamen from a ship, which had been sunk by the Japanese Navy, did not follow my order, I led 27 soldiers under my command, on an expedition against them. Although the enemy was strongly armed, we captured most of them, thanks to the native inhabitants who offered us every assistance.

"In the course of that turmoil, the chief of the Bima Bank and 16 other Dutchmen fled, carrying 100,000 Guilders of public funds, which belonged to the natives of the island. The word 'exploitation' is, I should say, synominous with the Dutchmen.

"Most of the revenue of my territory had been expended to pay the salaries of the Dutch officials. Moreover, they built no establishments for the benefit of the native inhabitants, while they lived sumptuous lives.

"The people of the island, therefore had to provide the expenditure for the schools and other public establishments. The fact that this island is lacking in cultural establishments is attributable to the exploitation policy of the Dutch."

JAPANESE TOBACCO FOR P.I.

To Transplant Various Species in Developing Market

As an initial step to develop a market for Japanese tobacco products in the Southern Regions, the Takamatsu Monopoly Bureau, in Shikoku, has decided to transplant various species of Japanese tobacco plants in the Shikoku district to the Philippines in the near future, reports Domei.

According to the present plan, the bureau will develop about 1,000 chobu (1 hectare) of tobacco plantations in the Philippines during this year.

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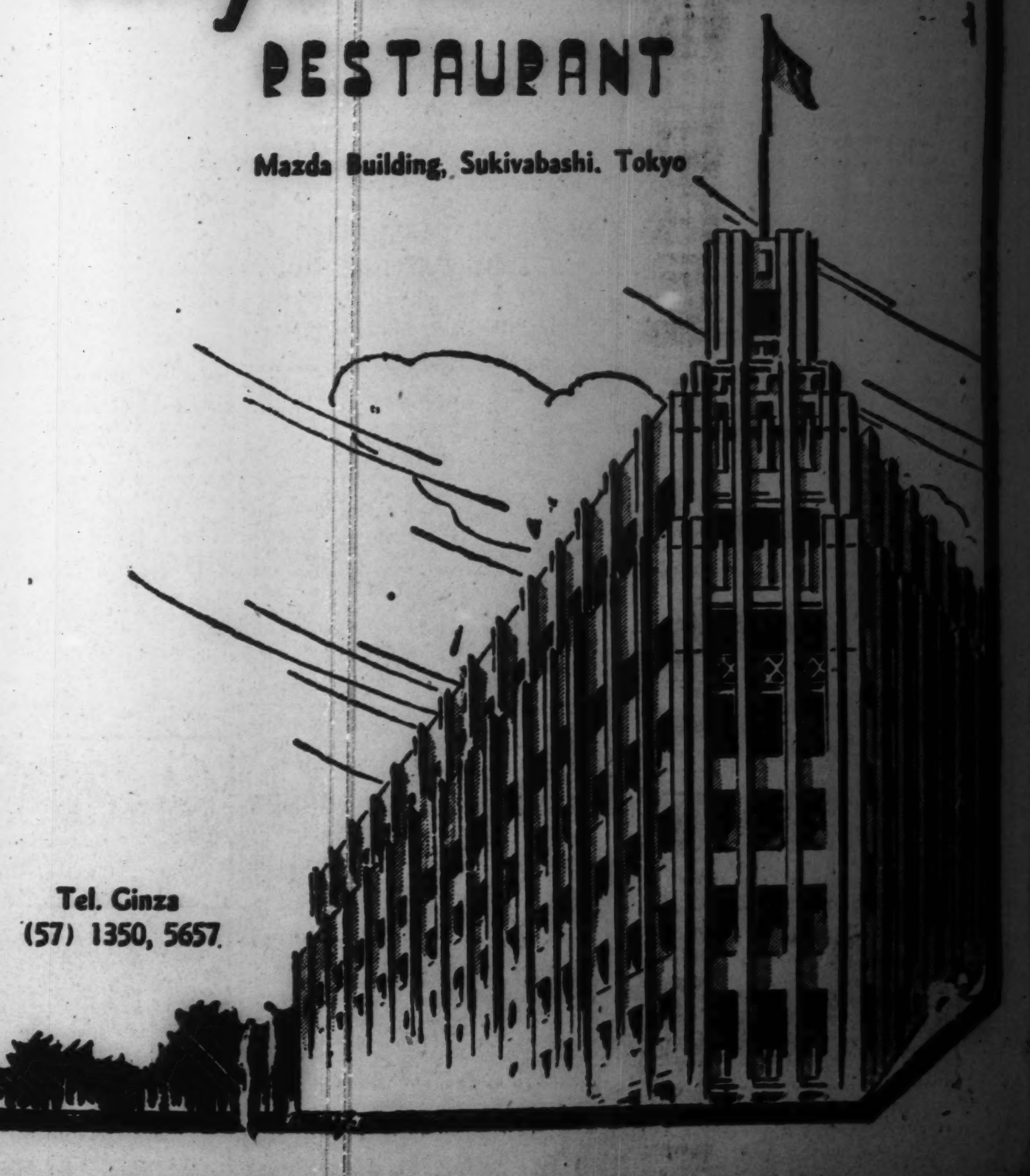

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'TOSCA' PRESENTED AT KABUKI THEATER

Tokyo Symphony Orchestra Under Manfred Gurlitt Establishes 4-Day Record

Four opera performances of Puccini's "La Tosca," and one symphony concert, all given within the brief period of four days, was the remarkable record of activities established last week by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt.

The Tosca performances marked the 16th periodical presentation by the Yoshie Fujiwara Opera Company, so far the only standing organization in this country in the field of Western opera production, at the Kabuki Theater, which was filled to overflowing. The excellent attendance of these performances not only attested to the increasing popularity of Italian opera in Japan, but at the same time, to the growing artistic credit which the Fujiwara stagione is gaining among the musically inclined of Tokyo.

Of the numerous successful operas by the Italian composer Puccini, which have ever been forming an indispensable part of the permanent repertories of all opera houses the world over, two works have thus far been made familiar to the Japanese public: "La Boheme" and "La Tosca," not to speak of "Madam Butterfly" which occupies for obvious reasons, a very peculiar place.

Tosca First Heard in 1919

"Tosca" was first heard in Japan in 1919 when it was staged by a visiting Russian opera group at the Imperial Theater, and later was given at the same house by several visiting Italian stagioni. Its first and only rendition through Japanese artists was given in 1935, as the Fujiwara company's fifth production.

For its most recent presentations at the Kabuki theater, a new Japanese version was composed by Keizo Horiuchi, musical critic and writer, who is considered as one of the foremost Japanese authorities in the field of opera. Mr. Horiuchi has also been in charge of the scenical direction of most of the Fujiwara Company's recent productions, and as well of that of "La Tosca."

The plot of "La Tosca," based on V. Sardou's stage drama of the same title written for the famous actress Sarah Bernhard, characterizes Puccini's predilection for unusual stories of strong dramatic effects. It is a blood-thirsty play full of political and amorous intrigues, jealousies, ambitions, passion, and murder.

In the title role, Madam Nobuko Hara, who had practically retired in recent years from all concert and stage activities, alternated with Miss Kikue Takita. A comparison between the two impersonations would have to give credit to the mature vocal technique and histrionic experience acquired in Italy by Madam Hara, on one hand; and to the youthful vocal splendor and pleasant stage personality of Miss Takita, on the other.

Fujiwara Excels Himself

In the role of the villain, Baron Scarpia, Keisuke Shimoyakawa alternated with Takeshi Tometa. Yoshie Fujiwara, the leader of the opera company, was starred in the part of the painter Caravadossi. He was the only main player who sang his role throughout the four performances. Although Mr. Fujiwara had been reported on the sick list on account of a recent accident, he gave a very creditable impersonation and was vocally and musically decidedly better than at any of his appearances in recent years.

Applause on the open stage followed the singing of the most famous musical numbers of the opera: Tosca's "Visi d'arte" in the Second Act, and Caravadossi's "E lucevan le stelle" in the Third Act. In other roles, Hidekichi Hibino, Goro Murao, Soichiro Namioka, Toichiro Asai, and Miss Mieko Suzuki gave pleasing renditions.

Beautiful stage settings had been designed by Ryotaro Mitsubayashi, one of the foremost Japanese stage designers. The musical direction was in the hands of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, whose experience of several decades as an opera conductor in Germany was felt in the smooth cooperation he established between the actors and the orchestra. Under his baton, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra did competent work in all performance.

All-French Program

On the night previous to the first "Tosca" presentation, Mr. Gurlitt and his orchestra offered an all-French Program at the Hibiya Public Hall, as the ninth periodical Tokyo Symphony Concert. Charpentier's "Impressions of Italy"; Bizet's "L'Arlesienne" Suite No. 1; Ravel's Concerto for Piano and Orchestra, and Dukas' "L'Apprenti Sorcier" were heard by a fairly large audience, which filled about half of the spacious hall.

Koji Taku, a pianist of French training, was featured as the soloist in the Ravel Concerto. His clear and well-cut technique was suitable for the hard rhythms and other intricacies of Ravel's music, but his playing was void of that warmth of expression which would make a performance of the work truly enjoyable.

All instrument groups of the orchestra made good use of the opportunities given them in the other numbers on the program, to display their steadily growing technical faculties particularly in the "Apprenti Sorcier". Much acclaim followed each number, and conductor and orchestra could respond to hearty applause at the conclusion of the interesting program.

Army and Navy Chiefs Host to Envoy

Dr. Chu Min-i, Nanking Foreign Minister and visiting Special Envoy, joins with the War and Navy Ministers in hailing the strong ties linking the two countries at a luncheon given in his honor Wednesday at the Suikosha. In the photo are seen from left; Premier General Hideki Tojo concurrently War Minister; General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the General Staff; center, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada; and extreme right, Minister Chu.

CZECHS ARE WARNED TO AVOID INTRIGUES

Must Work and Fight for Reich and Own Homes, Says Protectorate

D.N.B.

PRAGUE, June 1.—The Government of the Protectorate of Bohemia and Moravia broadcast a statement over Radio Prague declaring that Czechs, paid by the enemy, had committed a horrible crime for which the Czech people now and in future would have to suffer very badly. The fact has been established that the attempt on the life of the acting Reich Protector of May 27 was initiated and prepared by Benis and his men, the broadcast declared.

"Peace and calm had reigned in our country," the statement continued. In recognition of this fact Germany, through its Reich protector, extended confidence and trust in the autonomous administration on the very day when agents of Benis committed their cowardly crime. Since January of this year, it has always been the aim of the Government to convince the Fuehrer of the loyalty of the Czech people toward Greater Germany and thus to succeed in alleviating the measures which Germany had to take against the Czechs who were misled by the enemy.

"Our efforts have been successful. Many Czechs were saved from execution while sentences were cancelled and trials postponed. We did everything to make good what the emigrants had spoiled. This new wanton crime, committed upon instigation of the emigrants, is endangering everything that we have been able to achieve so far. If the Czech people will remain calm and continue their work as hitherto, there will be neither risks nor punishment.

"Together with the Government, the broad masses of the Czech people are standing in unshakable loyalty toward Greater Germany. All those who stand on the side of England and her allies, however, are public enemies of the Czech people and will be treated accordingly. If the Czech people want to live, they must never cease working and fighting for the Reich and thus for their own homes."

INAUGURAL CEREMONIES SET BY MARITIME BODY

Communications Minister Terashima Will Head New Marine Organization

The Japan Maritime Federation will be established under the presidency of Vice-Admiral Ken Terashima, Communications Minister, in order to popularize maritime affairs and an inauguration ceremony will be held on June 8 at the Dai Toa Kaikan, formerly Tokyo Kaikan, reports Domei.

Thirty-one various organization affiliated with the Federation will participate in the ceremony, including the Japan Maritime Transportation Association, Japan Maritime Affair Promotion Society, Japan Maritime Art Association, Japan Maritime Boy Scouts and the Navy Association.

YOUTH AIR CORPS FORMED

Inaugural Ceremony Held at Gunjin Kaikan

The inaugural ceremony of the Tokyo Young Men's and Boys' Aviation Corps, an organization to inspire youthful aspirations toward the air, was held on Tuesday afternoon at the Gunjin Kaikan. The ceremony was attended by 500 members of the Young Men's Corps and 1,500 members of the Boys' Corps.

Following the presentation of the Corps Flag, congratulatory addresses were delivered, and a message was read by Lieutenant-General Takeo Hori, Chief of the Dai Nippon Young Men's and Boys' Aviation Corps. After the ceremony those who attended were entertained with newsreels.

Concert Calendar

The second concert of Gyosei-kai. "Evening with Piano, Violin and Vocal Solos". Friday, June 5, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Piano Recital by Miss Yoko Matsukuma, program devoted to numbers by Chopin and Liszt, Saturday, June 6 at 7 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall.

Concert of Two Pianos, by Miss Fumiko Yamamoto and Yoichiro Miyake. Sunday, June 7, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

The Fourth Tokyo Chamber Symphony Concert, in memory of the late Felix Weingartner, under the baton of Professor Klaus Pringsheim, Tuesday, June 9 at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Dance Recital by Nagayo Sekiguchi, accompaniment by Takeshi Horiguchi at the piano, Tuesday, June 9 at 7 p.m., at Gunjin Kaikan.

Vocal Recital by Miss Sueko Hirahara, accompanied by Miss Aiko Kurosawa, at the piano, Wednesday, June 10, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Piano Recital by Madame Lydia Shapiro, Thursday, June 11, at 6:30 p.m., at Sangyo Kaikan.

Violin Reicital by Haruhiko Okami, accompanied by Toshiko Okami, at the piano, Friday, June 12, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Debut Recital by Miss Suzuko Nikaido, soprano, after her return to Japan from Germany where she was a pupil under Professor Luler Mysz-Gmeiner, accompanied by Alexis Abaza at the piano, Saturday, June 13, at 7 p.m., at the Aoyama Kaikan.

Beethoven Cycle Concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Soloist: Professor Leo Sirota at the piano, Saturday, June 13, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Piano Recital by Kikuuji Tanaka, Tuesday, June 16, at 7 p.m., at Nihon Seinenkan.

Violin and Piano Recital by Professor Alexander Moguilewsky and Professor Leo Sirota, Thursday, June 18, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

The 10th Abonnement Concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Professor Manfred Gurlitt, Friday, June 19, at Hibiya Public Hall.

The 15th Concert of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Kokusai Bunka Gakuin, Soloists include Professor Leo Sirota, piano and Miss Chizuko Asano, soprano, Saturday, June 20, matinee at 1 p.m., and soiree at 5:30 p.m., at Kyoritsu Kodo.

The 5th Concert of the "Nankai Gakuyu" (formerly Kalua Kamaainas) Soloists include Eiichi Asabuki, vibraphone and Miss Yoshie Makihara, soprano, Saturday, June 20, at 6:30 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

Sunday Special Concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra (formerly New Symphony Orchestra), under the baton of Kazuo Yamada. Soloists include Miss Yasuko Tani, first piano and Miss Mayako Muroi, second piano, Sunday, June 21, at 1 p.m., at Hibiya Public Hall.

UKRAINIANS SOUGHT FOR GERMAN PLANTS

Labor Chief Goes on Stumping Tour to Familiarize Workers On Reich Conditions

D.N.B.

BERLIN, June 1.—With the dual purpose of ascertaining the possibility for an increased employment of Ukrainian workers in Germany and to issue basic measures for acquainting these laborers with conditions in Germany, German Commissioner for the Employment of Labor Sauckel recently visited the Ukraine.

In the course of various discussions, Mr. Sauckel stressed the necessity for an increased employment of all European nations during the present conflict.

The commissioner noted with satisfaction that the population of the Ukraine had already made extensive use of such possibilities by participating in the respective program for Ukrainian workers in Germany.

Mr. Sauckel, furthermore, emphasized that every hand and head was needed in view of the enormous war efforts necessary to smash Bolshevism.

"Every one, who was interested in the preservation of European culture realized that he could do his share immediately by taking up work in Germany and by supporting the German war potential with the aim of creating a new Europe that would be of benefit to all," he stated.

The commissioner left no doubt that all European people would have to give their last workman for this great task, just the same as the last German was working to this end.

He, moreover, declared that he considered himself personally responsible for the welfare and good treatment of every worker, who accepted employment in Germany.

"All workers would benefit from the social advantages granted the German workmen," he added. "This treatment would be in direct opposition to the former brutal treatment at the hand of the Bolshevists since Germany cared for its workers as no other country."

OVER 80 GIRLS WANT TO MARRY COLONIZERS

Osaka Vocational Organ Makes Arrangements to Find Mates

More than 80 young women, who wish to become the brides of "fighters with hoes" in Manchoukuo and Mongolia, were recently invited to the vocational department of Osaka Prefecture. Their average age is 22.

Arrangements will be made by the vocational department to have these brides visit the homes of their future husbands soon.

It will not be long, therefore, before the happy couples go to the continent to work as patriotic settlers.

FILM DISTRIBUTION EXPANDED IN SOUTH

16 More Countries Added to List Where Japanese Pictures Will Be Shown

In parallel with the development of the War of Greater East Asia, the destination of newsreel shipments of the Japan Eigasha has been greatly expanded with distribution centers established in Saigon, Hanoi, Bangkok, Rangoon, Shonan Island, Penang, Borneo, Balik Papan, Celebes, Menado, Sumatra, Surabaya, Java, Batavia, Manila and Davao. To these places, three new productions, containing highlights of the Fall of the Corregidor Fortress, Occupation of Mandalay, Activities of the Japanese Imperial Submarines, Construction Goes on in Guam, Fate of the Dutch East Indies, and the Annihilation of the British Fleet in the Indian Ocean by the Japanese Naval Planes, will be sent in the near future.

The Nippon Ko-on, one of the leading producers of cultural pictures has recently completed five 16 mm. talking versions of cultural features, all of which were approved by the Education Ministry. They are entitled "Sekitan" (Coal), "Yoshinocho Iseki" (Relics of the Yoshino Period), "Kikai Taiso" (Heavy Gymnastics), "Nippon Minyo" (Japanese Folksongs), and "Senchi no Kodomo" (Children at the Front).

A large-scale circuit performance of two pictures, including "Kokudo o Hiraku" (Cultivation of the Farming Land) and "Yama ni Itonamu" (Working at Mountains), will be sponsored by the Noson Gyoson Bunka Kyokai. The former was produced under the support of the Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, while the latter by the Japan Forestry Association with the similar object of stimulating the spirit of serving the country through farm works.

The Education Ministry has approved the following two pictures as excellent cultural features. They are "Gunkanki Minami ye Yuku" (The Naval Ensign Goes to South) by the Osaka Mainichi-Tokyo Nichi Nichi, and "Shokuryo ni Sonaye Ari" (Foodstuffs Well Prepared) by Nichiyei.

To investigate the actual condition of motion picture circuit showing in rural districts, the Board of Information has sent Mr. Kawahashi to Fukuoka, Saga and Nagasaki prefectures recently.

"Oyako Gusa" (Mother and Children), featuring Isamu Kosugi and Akiko Kazami, one of the new dramatic films by Shochiku, has been endorsed by the Education Ministry as the ninth recommendation given to the domestic productions of this year.

Effective July 1, compulsory exhibition of newsreels will be carried out throughout Chosen, it has been decided.

The preparatory committee for the unification of cultural pictures will hold its first meeting this week to discuss definite plans for the amalgamation of 30 companies producing cultural pictures to meet the new structure of the Japanese cinema industry.

The Board of Information and the Home Ministry are collaborating in a plan for the establishment of an All-Japan Motion Picture Circuit Performance Federation in an endeavor to promote the entertainment enterprises of encouraging people in the farm and fishing villages or other rural places remote from the cities. For the materialization of this plan, representatives of various public organizations and cultural associations will meet with the officials concerned early this month to hold discussions in detail.

With the arrival of Susumu Musha, noted director, in Hongkong last month, the shooting of "Hongkong," a dramatic film planned by the Daiyei, will shortly be commenced on the spot after completing necessary arrangements with the Japanese military authorities there.

What of the Rialto?

By Tsunejiro Amakata

Gounod's Faust in five acts will be presented at the Kabukiza for three days from June 29 by the Fujiwara Opera Company, this being the second program contemplated for the presentation of famous operas of the Axis countries. As the first performance, Puccini's Tosca was staged at the end of last month at the same theater with great success. In the coming performance, the leading players will be Yoshie Fujiwara, Genjiro Nagata, Eiichi Uchida, Takeshi Tomeda, Kikuye Takida and Retsuko Otani. Under the baton of Masao Shinohara, the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra will provide the music.

The Takarazuka Theatrical Company, which has been endeavoring to popularize Noh drama through a series of different performances which were recently given, has decided to cooperate with the Umewaka Noh School for further contributing to the promotion of the traditional Noh stage activities.

The newly dramatized "Chushingura" (Tale of 47-Ronin) by Saneatsu Mushakoji, noted writer, will feature a special two-day performance of the Shochiku Kokumin Ido Gekidan, which will be presented at the Nihonbashi Club on July 2 and 3.

For five days from tomorrow, the Tokyo Kokugekiza will play at the Kokumin Shin Gekijo with matinees on Saturday and Sunday. The program has a lengthy drama entitled "Anilin."

The elaborate circuit performances by member dramatic groups of the Japan Theatrical League will be heralded by the Shochiku and Toho dramatic troupes this month. The former will be sent to the Hitachi mine works in Ibaragi Prefecture for five days from tomorrow, while the latter will be dispatched to the central industrial district in Hyogo Prefecture.

The Shochiku Theatrical Company will hold its first meeting for the purpose of discussing effective utilization of stage costumes and other theatrical appurtenances to meet the wartime structure. The conference will be attended by famous property men, stage designers and directors, particularly those who are closely connected with the Kabuki-dom.

According to an official investigation made by the Education Ministry based on a survey of the Home Ministry, the number of theaters presenting drama and vaudeville performances in this country aggregated 1,937. The total of the theaters, including cinema houses, was 2,657.

Headed by Kikugoro Onoye, celebrated Kabuki actor, a party of Kabuki players left Tokyo last Monday for Manchoukuo as the goodwill mission of the Japanese theatrical circles, taking advantage of the 10th anniversary of the founding of the Manchoukuo Empire. They are scheduled to play in Hsinking and other leading cities in Manchoukuo in addition to entertaining the Japanese soldiers stationed on the continent. The troupe is expected to return to Tokyo by the end of this month.

The Shinsei Shimpa theatrical troupe will make its first performance at the Takarazuka Gekijo next month. The contemplated appearance at the Imperial Theater has been cancelled. On the other hand, Yaeko Mizutani and her own troupe called the Geijutsuza, which is now playing at the Tokyo Gekijo, will play at the Imperial Theater in July.

After playing for two consecutive months in the capital, Ennosuke Ichikawa, Sumizo Ichikawa, Kikujiro Onoye and Shikaku Nakamura, popular Kabuki actors, have gone on an extended tour of the rural districts in the Kansai, where they will play until the end of this month. Their next Tokyo performance is scheduled in July either at the Kabukiza or the Tokyo Gekijo.

Radio Program

Subject to Change Without Notice
Regular Program (Weekdays)

NEWS: 5:30, 7:00 a.m.: Noon, 3, 5, 7, 9 and 10 p.m.
TIME: 7 a.m.: Noon, 7 and 10:00 p.m.
Radio Exercise: 6, 7:50 a.m.: 2:30 p.m.
Market Reports: 11:30 a.m.: 4:30 p.m.
Music for workers 2:30 p.m.
Program Announcement: 5:50 p.m.
Juvenile Hour: 10:00 a.m.

Thursday

— Morning —

6:30 "National Resolution," by Ko Saito; Poem Recital.
7:00 Time; News; Music.
9:00 Wartime Housekeeping Hour: "Transportation and Homes," by Takeo Okubo of Planning Board; Music.
10:00 Juvenile Hour: Monologue, "The Frog," by Ryutaro Hirota.
11:00 National School 4th Class Hour: Talk on "Navigation," by Kunihiko Sunaga.

— Afternoon —

12:30 Osaka Broadcasting Symphony Orchestra; Osaka Broadcasting Female Choir: "Japanese Rhythm Album."
1:00 Narration: "The Story of Chinese Farm Villages," by Announcer Okano.
1:30 New Home Life Hour: "Modern Age and Physics," by Dr. Setsuro Aoi.
2:00 National School 7th and 8th Class Hour: Serial Lecture on "The Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere," by Ken Sawada.
2:30 Music and Radio Exercise for Workers.
4:00 National School Teachers' Hour: Lecture on "Musical Lessons," by Soichi Shimofusa of the Tokyo Academy of Music.

— Evening —

6:00 Children's Hour: News; Biography Serial of Great Men "Toyotomi Hideyoshi," by Kunio Ikeda.
7:30 Lecture; National Chorus: "This Year's Sparrows," by Blue Bird Music Band and Japan Broadcasting Chorus.
8:00 Military Hour; Radio Drama.
9:00 News; Narration; Piano and Chamber Music.
10:00 Time; Today's War Situation; News; International Broadcast from Batavia; Lecture by Hisajiro Hayashi, Militay Administrator; Javanese Folksongs; Wind Music, by War Prisoners' Band.

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AUTARCHY IN NEEDS SEEN POSSIBLE IN P.I.

Shozo Murata Urges Importance of Smooth Supply of Defense Resources

ECONOMIC RECONSTRUCTION

Development of Mineral and Farming Industries Should Be First Consideration

It is not a difficult matter for the Philippines to establish an autarchic structure in the supply of daily necessities, was the opinion of Shozo Murata, supreme adviser to the Japanese Army Forces in the Philippines. Mr. Murata expressed this optimistic view in his recent interview at Manila with the Tokyo Nichi Nichi. He also declared that as the first step for the economic reconstruction of the Philippines, endeavors should be concentrated on the development of underground resources and the promotion of the agricultural industry.

Referring to the three principles regarding the southern administration, namely (1) the securing of the national defense materials, (2) establishment of the self-sustaining structure of the Japanese expeditionary forces and (3) the prevention of southern resources from flowing into enemy countries. The supreme adviser replied that these were not permanent principles and that the most important of these three items is the securing of the smooth supply of national defense resources. He asked for the cooperation of the original inhabitants in the materialization of these programs until Japan gains eventual victory over the United States and the British Empire.

Improvident People

"Filipinos are, generally speaking, improvident so that the accumulation of capital is not registered at a significant figure," said Mr. Murata, explaining that the upper classes had hitherto been bestowed, directly or indirectly, by the Americans and lived beyond their income. Peasants who constitute the greater part of the Philippine population had been victims of exploitation by religious bodies, landowners and Chinese merchants who have held a predominant position in the distribution of commodities. These farmers had been like serfs. It is quite necessary to create a sound middle class in order to enable the Philippines to become a strong country, politically and economically, declared Mr. Murata. He also expressed the following views on the economic reconstruction undertakings in the Philippines:

"The economic reconstruction programs of the Philippines must be put into practice from the Greater East Asia point of view and economic measures most suitable for each part of the Co-Prosperity Sphere should be taken, because southern races differ from one another in customs, level of culture and history. Various policies of transportation, foreign trade and banking in the southern regions must be materialized after earnestly studying the problems concerned. Over-production of Philippine sugar and copra should, for example, be adjusted not only in accordance with the economic condition of the Philippines herself but from the Greater East Asia point of view.

Mineral Resources

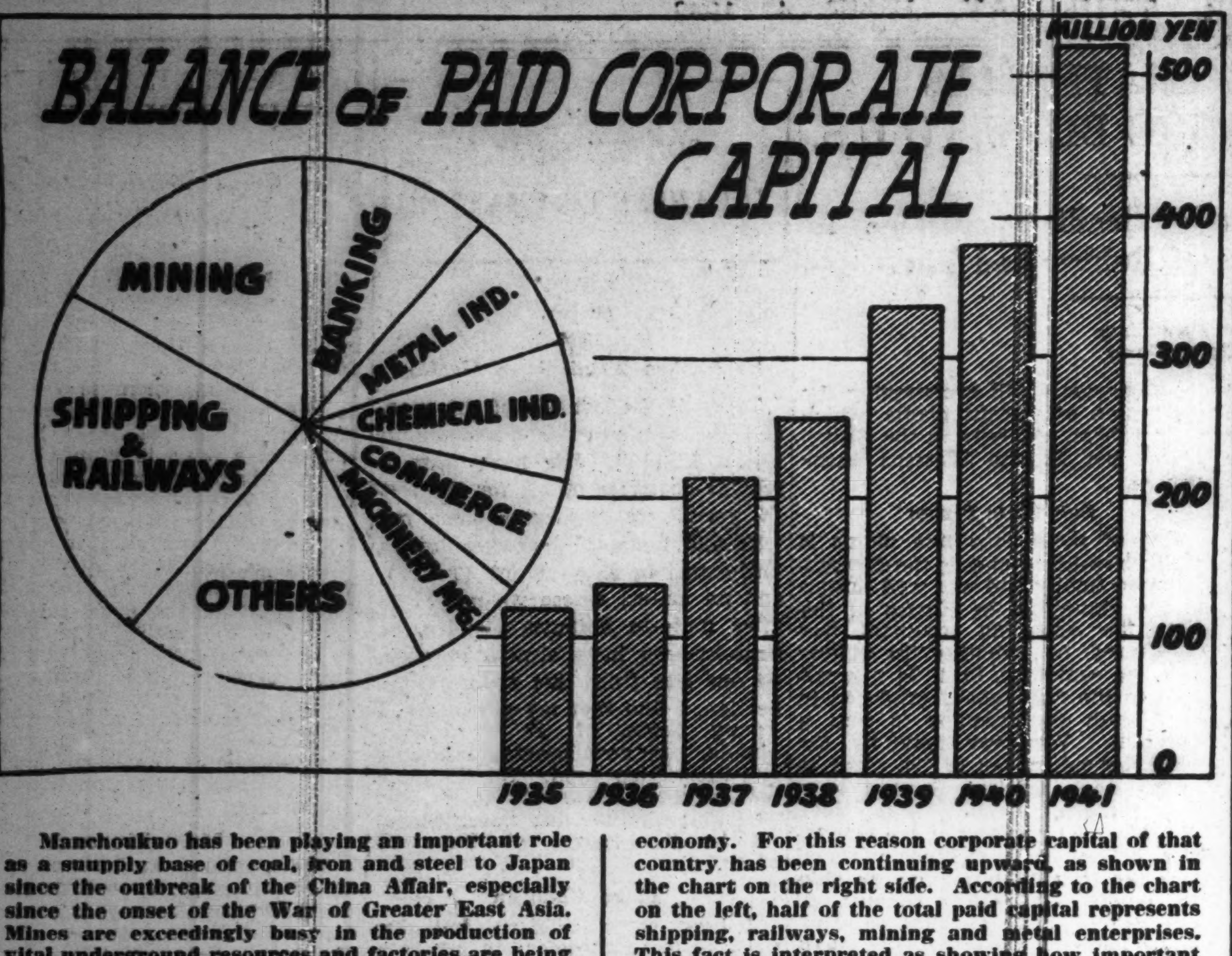
"The first importance should be attached in the economic reconstruction of the Philippines, to the development of mineral resources and the promotion of the farming industry. For years before the outbreak of the huge hostilities in the southwestern Pacific, gold mining in the Philippine Islands had been very brisk due to the gold-rush. Copper and iron mines began to function actively few years ago in expectation of the Japanese demand. The Philippines is the only copper producing country in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere and its deposits are very enormous and superior in quality. The sugar industry of the Philippines had hitherto completely been dependent on the United States, but that policy must be revised.

"Since Philippine sugar had been exported free of duty to the United States, its cost of production used to be higher than that of other countries. The prospect of the sugar industry is not gloomy, because part of the surplus can be used for manufacturing alcohol and some sugar plantations can easily be converted into rice and cotton fields. Hemp and copra industries are also in a similar condition.

"In pre-war days, the Philippines depended on the American supply of rice, fishes, milk and those daily necessities which could have been manufactured from domestic materials. Efforts should be directed to increasing the production of provisions, on one hand, and to establish self-sufficiency structures in other daily necessities on the other."

Indo-China Rice

Indo-China's agriculture is devoted to rice and rubber. The great delta of the Mekong, the longest river in the country, comprising practically the whole of Cochin-China, Cambodia and Southern Laos is given over almost entirely to the cultivation of rice. Additional supplies come from the north, where the deltas of the Black and Red Rivers produce a special kind of Indo-China rice. Harvested twice a year in some parts of the country, rice accounts to over 40 per cent of the colony's total export trade,



Manchoukuo has been playing an important role as a suupply base of coal, iron and steel to Japan since the outbreak of the China Affair, especially since the onset of the War of Greater East Asia. Mines are exceedingly busy in the production of vital underground resources and factories are being operated at fullest capacity to turn out heavy industrial goods which are necessary for Japan's war economy. For this reason corporate capital of that country has been continuing upward, as shown in the chart on the right side. According to the chart on the left, half of the total paid capital represents shipping, railways, mining and metal enterprises. This fact is interpreted as showing how important is the national defense business in Manchoukuo.

STOCKS SKYROCKET ON TOKYO EXCHANGE

Upward Curve Attributable to Favorable War Developments In Central China

The Government's schemes for trade and funds control for the 1942 fiscal year which was announced Tuesday by the Planning Board caused a remarkable rise in stocks connected with the continent as well as foreign trade issues on the Tokyo Stock Exchange Wednesday. The upward curve of these wares is also attributable to the favorable development of the war in the Chekiang and Yunnan provinces and the strengthening of new fapi in Central China.

Manchuria Tobacco, for example, jumped in the long-term section by ¥4.40, Toa Tobacco ¥0.70, its new ¥1.10 and Dairen Exchange ¥1.40. Among fiber industrials, Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, advanced, new, ¥1.40, Chosen Spinning ¥1.90, Teikoku Rayon ¥1.90, its new ¥0.70, Kurashiki Silk, new, ¥0.90, Toyo Rayon, new, ¥0.90, Nitoh Spinning ¥0.70 and Teikoku Staple Fiber, new, ¥1.10.

A selective buying sentiment pervaded Miscellaneous, Tokyo Automobile Industry stepped up ¥2.10, Ikegai Automobiles ¥0.80, Japan Nickel ¥0.60, Japan Piston Ring ¥2.40 and Japan Carbon ¥1.60, while Toyo Ball Bearing dropped ¥0.30.

Afternoon closing quotations of important wares in the short-term section are as follows: Tokyo Exchange, new, ¥138.50, N.Y.K. ¥110.-00, its new ¥96.10, Kanegafuchi Spinning ¥154.90, its new ¥99.40 and Teikoku Rayon, new, ¥90.50.

Long-Term Market

Long-term market prices in yesterday's afternoon were:

First Section	Clos.		May	June
Fuji Spinning (50)	....	d .5	66.4	66.9
Do. new (25)	37.7	u .2	38.2	38.5
Kanegafuchi Spin (50)	154.5	....	155.2	156.6
Do. new (25)	99.6	u .6	100.0	101.3
Tei'ku Rayon n (37½)	91.1	u .1	91.4	91.9
Tokyo Rayon (50)	46.8	d .1	46.6	46.5
Toyo Rayon new (50)	....	u .9	....	74.0
Second Section				
N. Y. K., (50)	111.0	d .8	111.1	112.5
Do. new (37½)	96.9	d1.1	97.4	98.3
O. S. K., (50)	101.0	u .3	99.7	100.4
Ishikawajima S.B. (50)	....	....	82.7	83.9
Do. new (25)	....	u .4	54.5	55.5
Uraga Dock (50)	99.2	d .4	99.8	99.3
Mitsubishi Heavy (50)	85.5	u .5	85.9	85.9
Hitachi Works (50)	....	....	77.6	78.3
Third Section				
S. M. R. (50)	70.5	....	....	....
Japan Piston Ring	83.9	u2.4	82.8	83.7
Kotobuki Heavy Ind.	66.1	u .2	66.2	67.2
Japan Nickel	47.6	d .4	47.9	48.1
Japan Automobile Ind.	75.9	u1.3	76.5	77.9
Ikegai Automobile Ind.	68.5	u .5	69.0	69.8

Government Bonds

Government bonds spot prices yesterday afternoon were:

Kogo 5%	107.10	107.10	107.10	107.10
Second 5%	107.05	107.05	107.05	107.05
First 4%	102.95	102.95	102.95	102.95

Short-Term Market

Short-term prices yesterday afternoon were:

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock, new	138.5	138.9	138.5	138.5
N. Y. K., old	110.6	111.3	110.6	110.1
N. Y. K., new	96.8	97.4	96.8	96.1
Kanegafuchi Spin.	....	155.5	155.0	154.9
Do. new	99.5	100.0	99.5	99.4
Teikoku Rayon, n.	91.3	91.5	91.1	90.5
Osaka Stock, new	75.8	76.2	75.8	75.7
Japan Steel Tube	74.4	75.0	74.4	74.3
Japan Oil	80.1	80.9	80.1	79.7
S. M. Railway	71.0	71.0	70.9	70.9
Mitsubishi Heavy	85.4	85.6	85.4	85.6
Hitachi Works	76.9	77.1	77.0	77.1
Japan Mining	58.8	58.9	58.8	58.9
Manchuran Ind.	58.5	58.6	58.5	58.6

CHINESE WILL COOPERATE

Merchants in Manila Pledge Allegiance to Japanese Administration

Chinese merchants living in Manila, totaling approximately 50,000 in number, met at the Asia Theater, Manila, Monday afternoon. Their meeting was attended by the officials connected with the Japanese Military Administration, according to a special dispatch to the Asahi.

With the Chinese Merchants' Association simultaneously organized by the influential Chinese, about 1,000 in number, the chairman of this association rose and pledged their close cooperation with the Japanese Military Administration, adds the dispatch.

Closing Quotations Of Key Local Bonds, Stocks, Commodities

Closing prices of key local stocks commodities and bonds yesterday on the Tokyo, Yokohama, and Osaka exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new, short-term	138.5	Same
N.Y.K., new, short-term	96.1	–1.40
Kanegafuchi Spinning, new, short-term	99.4	+1.40
Government bond, Kogo 5s	107.10	Same

U.S. WAR EXPENSES MOUNTING STEADILY

White House Gravely Concerned by Poor Sale of Government Bonds

Pointing out a grave concern felt by the Washington Government in connection with the mounting sinews of war and the vicious inflation thereby brought into being, the White House authorities are now baffled by the ever-increasing loans the United States has been compelled to raise, reports a Domei correspondent from Buenos Aires.

Details of the dispatch are as follows:

"The loans raised by the American Government for the past year, from May last year up to and including April this year show an increase of approximately $17,000,000,000 against which the wartime savings bonds sold thus far by the Government brought in only $5,389,000,000.

"The poor sale of the Government bonds is undeniably a source of serious concern to the White House, inasmuch as the Government had expected the inflow of currency into the Treasury Department by the popular sale of the bonds and the absorption of the floating purchasing power of the general public. It was for this reason that the Government recently issued baby bonds for possible sale to the populace each earning $5,000 or less a year. Contrary to expectation, however, these bonds failed to sell more than $2,872,000,000. On the other hand, the large bonds intended for various corporations and the plutocracy at the rate of $50,000 per capita have been generally accepted, but the funds drawn from these sources aided little toward the absorption of the idle money held by the nation at large.

"It is recalled that the United States spent over $1,000,000,000 in the month of July last year for the sole purpose of her national defense. But this item of her expenditure rose to $2,000,000,000 in January this year and to $3,200,000,000 in March. Thus it is admitted that her war expenditures are expected to rise at the rate of $1,000,000,000 or so week by week.

"It appears that Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Minister of the Treasury Department, is inclined to cover the wartime budgets by sufficient loans and enough taxation. To realize this idea, however, the Government must dispose of its valuable papers to the extent of $25,000,000,000 in the course of this year. Morgenthau is aware that it is beyond the range of possibility to expect a satisfactory consumption of the Government bonds from voluntary subscribers, adding that drastic measure in some form or other should be resorted to for perfect absorption of the floating purchasing power among the public, and that the vicious inflation cannot otherwise be averted."

Bill Clearings

June 3 (In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	225.665	187.406
Balance	35,789	18,291

REPORT LARGE GAIN IN DEPOSITS, LOANS

Increase of ¥165,000,000 and ¥121,000,000 Respectively Is Revealed

According to investigations made by the Tokyo Clearing House, bank deposits and loans made during the week ending May 30 have made noticeable increase, says Domei.

The returns of the Tokyo Bankers' Association during the week ending May 30 place the total amount of deposits in Tokyo banks at ¥11,682,000,000, while the total loans made by them registers ¥8,947,000,000, an increase of ¥165,000,000, and ¥121,000,000, respectively, as compared with the figures for the preceding week.

The increase in the amount of deposits is attributable to the remarkable increase on the credit side of the current accounts due to large Government payments.

Large increases in the amount of bills discounted and in loans made against notes in consequence of financial activities on the part of the Industrial Bank of Japan and other financial agencies interested in wartime industrial are said to be responsible for the noteworthy gains in the total amount of loans made by Tokyo bankers.

The total amount of securities held by the Metropolitan Bankers at the end of the week under review decreased to ¥9,011,000,000, a reduction of ¥151,000,000 as compared with the preceding week. This is accounted for by the redemption of rice bills.

Following are the balance of bank deposits and loans as of May 30: (In ¥1,000. Minus signs denote decrease)

	Balance as of May 30	Comp. with previous week
1. Deposits		
Current deposits	1.563.958	290.842
Special current deposits	1.838.426	— 3.453
Deposits at notice	1.451.156	—173.902
Fixed deposits	4.427.062	16.720
Other deposits	802.237	25.925
Ordinary and deferred	1.151.919	6.620
Fixed savings	437.841	3.699
Total	11.682.599	165.451
2. Loans		
Discounted bills	2.723.726	45.306
Loans on notes	4.822.183	80.832
Loans on bills	904.260	— 2.487
Overdraft	497.243	— 1.913
Total	8.945.422	131.720

APRIL LABOR WAGE INDEX KEEPING UPWARD TREND

Gain of 10.1 Per Cent Compared With Corresponding Month of 1941

Keeping pace with the general upward trend of commodity prices, the April labor wage index stood at 162.9 on the basis of the 1935 average, representing a gain of 2 per cent compared with March and 10.1 per cent compared with the corresponding month in 1941, the Tokyo Chamber of Commerce and Industry announced Wednesday, reports Domei.

Of the 71 items surveyed by the chamber, 39 items rose, 18 items declined and 14 items remained unchanged, according to the survey.

Details follow:

April Labor Wage Indices (1935 as 100)

Industries	April Indices	Increase Over March (per cent)
Fibrous Industry	156.3	2.6%
Metals	150.5	0.5
Machinery & Tools	143.7	2.7
Ceramics	178.5	5.3
Chemical Industry	170.6	*0.9
Foodstuffs	158.1	4.3
Clothing & Personal Effects	190.8	1.7
Sawing & Furniture	169.3	3.3
Printing & Bookbinding	120.5	0
Civil Engineering	178.6	0.1
Stevedore & Free Labor	176.2	1.4
Total Average	162.9	2.0

Note:—The mark "*" denotes decrease.

INDUSTRIAL CHANGES IN GERMANY MOOTED

Nazi System Permits Large-Scale Shifting of Business Enterprises

A fair estimate of the results of the industrial rationalization in Germany can be made in so far as it includes technical improvements in manufacture. The true rationalization concerns numerous, but similarly organized, industrial establishments, the direction of which presents no great or insurmountable difficulty as long as a system of control exists which can exercise an influence upon all important branches of industrial production. The boundary between indispensable and dispensable enterprises is, as a rule, easily defined. Apart from special exceptions the industrial production is not necessarily bound to form centers so that it is quite possible to undertake large-scale shiftings of industries to other places.

The center of the concern: Totally different, on the other hand, are the preconditions in the agricultural sphere. Every inch of land under cultivation must be considered of great importance to the war effort, for the mosaic picture of European independence with respect to food is composed of those innumerable small stones. The increased agrarian productivity can be furthered by a good organization respecting price policy as, for instance, the German agrarian policy has proved. All the same, the individual agricultural understanding is the decisive factor, to be more exact: each single agricultural undertaking. Thus there is no need to seek for reasons why agriculture must of necessity be included in the increase of the production campaign. It is not so much Germany's example that stresses this demand, but rather the considerably more unfavorable situation in which numerous other countries find themselves with regard to their food supplies. Hence, there is urgent necessity for providing an adequate food basis on which to develop human and economic efficiency to the fullest extent.

Agriculture Important

In this connection, too, it may be seen how decisively European agriculture can contribute to the industrial strength of that continent. Rationalization does not mark down the best agricultural undertakings. Its purpose is rather the improvement of relatively less well organized concerns. Anyone therefore on the search for reserves of rationalization—to apply this expression, generally used in the industrial sphere—will have to take in hand those undertakings the standard efficiency of which is obviously far below what might be expected of them. Regarded from this angle industry and agriculture are widely different from each other. Whereas the efficiency of an average engineering work, that is to say with reference to the expenditures in material and work per unit of production, may be somewhat similar in Germany, Italy, Hungary and Belgium, the best and worst agricultural undertakings in agrarian Europe are widely apart. A comparison, frequently made, by taking the average yield per hectare which in the case of wheat ranges from 6.4 cwts. (Denmark) to 18.10 cwts. (Spain) gives an idea of the vast difference in yields. In Germany, a country not particularly favored as regards soil and climate, 31 hectares (75 acres) are sufficient to support 100 persons. In Spain no fewer than 84 hectares are allowed for the support of 110 persons and even then the supply is insufficient. In France 60 hectares are required, in former Jugoslavia likewise 60 hectares. These are all countries which in German opinion have at their disposal an enviable wealth of agrarian reserves and yet suffer from more or less severe shortages.

The reserve of backwardness: To offset this appraisement Wagemann has estimated that France would be able to reach 167 per cent of self-sufficiency if her agricultural standard were as high as Germany's. She could thus give more than half of her products to other countries. In the case of Spain and Portugal the degree of self-sufficiency would be 204 per cent and the production would thus be double the domestic consumption. According to this appraisement considerable reserves are to be found in Southeastern Europe as well as in Northern Europe where, however, owing to climate conditions, it must be exceedingly difficult to reach Germany's standard.

Special Machinery Needed

During the last few years experience has shown that there is no such thing as a well-run agricultural concern that is not open to improvement. On the other hand, it is true that, as its productivity increases, German agriculture comes into serious conflict with the law of decreasing yields of the soil. Since, moreover, shortage of labor is a further difficulty in increasing production which not infrequently places obstacles in the way of praiseworthy changes in the economic program of farming—averseness to growing more root vegetables and to intensifying animal production—great demands are made on technical aids of all kinds. The stage of rationalization, reached by well-run German farms, does not stop at the efficiency of agricultural machines. Rather does it demand the field tractor which can be adapted to many uses, electric fodder, the steamer and the milling machine, things necessitating considerably higher expenditures than, say, any plough cutting machine. Another reserve is to be found in the use of fertilisers, not in the sense that more fertilisers should be used but that manuring should be done properly. Analyses of soil that have been extensively undertaken will here be of very great assistance.

Small outlay: Although the German agriculture might possibly be able to increase the yields of grain by two or four cwts. per hectare or increase its productivity in other domains, this increase in efficiency, nevertheless, would demand an expenditure beyond all proportion to an average yield of 20-26 or even 30 cwts. per hectare. There are regions in Europe in which artificial fertilisers are used. There, too, we find farmers clinging to the primitive method of a threefold farm and who have never even heard of picked seed. They till the soil with implements no better or no worse than those used in the middle ages. It would be a mistake to imagine that under such conditions there might be, if nothing else, at least a welcome reserve of good soil. The reverse is the case, however, for observation has shown a trend to reduce grass land and intensify the growing of corn with the result that fewer animals are produced. Consequently, manuring is inadequate and the soil yields are less. Space does not permit a more detailed description. Mention need only be made of the fact that about the middle of the last century German agriculture had to cope with similar circumstances and only by using fertilisers was it possible in a few decades to double the yields and by increasing the number of animals to secure adequate supplies of manure. Now, if the proper use of fertilisers were accompanied by equipping farms with more or less modern implements, an increase in yields could be safely prophesied. Naturally, the methods applied would have to be adapted to the condition of farming in the various countries. A land with a surplus population of peasants demands methods differing widely to those employed in Southeastern Europe which suffers from an excess of land workers. Farms, worked on outdated lines, form an important sector of the agrarian rationalization in Europe which must accompany an increase in industrial production. It deserves keen attention because, in order to meet all requirements, less money need be invested on such farms than would be necessary to increase still further the efficiency of Germany's highly developed agriculture.

Japanese Enterprisers See Bright Future For Cotton, Teak in Newly-Acquired Burma

The activities of Japanese enterprisers in Burma for the economic construction of a new Burma are noteworthy, reports a Nichi Nichi correspondent at Rangoon. The correspondent observes that the Japanese now engaged in the development of natural resources in Burma find a promising future for their industries in the northern sectors of Burma where they are assured of promising trade in raw cotton and teak.

The gist of the report runs as follows:

Cotton

"In spite of their long experience in the Japan-Burma trade prior to the current war, the enterprisers from our first-class trading concerns were virtually bewildered at the vast stretches of arable terrains that they come upon in the Shan State for the first time. Their discovery of these terrains spells assurance of the furtherance of trade, for it is felt certain that a huge production of raw cotton is anually produced in this locality no matter how conservatively it may be estimated.

"To make their trade doubly promising, there is a net-work of asphalt roads and pebbled highways running across these sectors which were built by the Americans. These facilities for the collection and transportation of raw cotton will go a long way toward substantiating our industries.

Teak

There is an amazing large production of teak, particularly in northern and eastern Burma. The kind most suitable for building materials, mostly turned out in Bhamo Province, is generally felled by several Chinese interests. Tens of thousands of teak rafts are drifting down the Irrawaddy River as far as Rangoon and its vicinity.

"For the disposal of these rafts converged along the lower reaches of the Irrawaddy, the local staffs of a corporation jointly invested by the Mitsui and Mitsubishi interests are now busily occupied.

"On the other hand, it is contemplated by these concerns to mobilize the 'elephant corps' through the agency of the local peace association combined with the help of the Burmese clergy for the purpose of hastening the transportation of general timber as well as teak.

"It is a source of gratification to hear our enterprisers in Burma saying, 'Let's build our houses with teak when we are back in Japan!'"

NOTE LOSS OF CONFIDENCE IN BRITISH STERLING POUND

Situation Worse as England Loses Valuable Source of Foreign Trade

Quoting the pessimistic views expressed in an article contained in the latest number of the Financial News, a British journal, the fall in confidence of the sterling pound has been precipitated by the loss of the British dominions and colonies in connection with the current war, reports a Domei correspondent from Lisbon.

The article read as follows:

"There is no gainsaying the fall in confidence of the sterling pound following the successive debacles of the British forces in East Asia. While the unfavorable balances of her overseas trade had been offset by the exports of rubber and tin from British-owned Malaya to the United States up till the end of last year, she is now robbed of this valuable source of foreign trade.

"The writer cannot readily agree with the popular views that the British foreign exchange has been strengthened ever since the establishment of the lease-lend law in America. As a matter of fact, Britain has been continuously paying against the commodities for which Britain placed orders subsequent to the establishment of the lease-lend law despite the lapse of one year since its establishment. The British payments to America for the past year amounts to a huge sum.

In addition to these adverse results, Britain owes a considerable sum to the various countries allied to the sterling bloc. For settlement of accounts against the unfavorable balance of trade, Britain has resorted to the credit system in favor of these countries. But such makeshift cannot be continued for an indefinite period. Sooner or later foreign shippers will demand settlements of accounts on the basis of the U.S. dollars."

U.S. FACED BY ALIENATION OF SOUTH AMERICAN TIES

Businessmen on Northern Continent Extremely Nervous Over New Situation

American businessmen are showing extreme nervousness over the growing alienation of economic relations between the United States and the Central and South American countries and the ever-cementing economic ties among the latter, reports a Domei dispatch from Buenos Aires.

It is revealed that the present-day volume of trade among the Central and South American countries shows a gain of 20 per cent over 1939 and 1940, states the dispatch, and yet this increase in the interchange of commodities in these regions is not calculated to satisfy the total demand of the peoples in Central and South America. So far as finished products are concerned, continues the dispatch, these peoples may reasonably seek continual supplies from the United States if not hindered in some way or other.

In view, however, of the growing difficulty in carrying on the trade with the United States, it is suspected that the Central and South American countries, especially Chile, Peru, Colombia, Brazil and Argentina, will reorganize their own industries with the view of facilitating mutual supplies of their respective products, concludes the dispatch.

Tin Production

Tin is an important mineral product in Indo-China and ranks next to coal. The greatest centers are situated in Laos, while some smaller centers are found in Tonkin. Prior to the war practically all the tin ore mined was transported to Malaya to be refined there and then put on the world market, but now it is at the disposal of Asiatic factories.

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TOKYO, THURSDAY, JUNE 4, 1942

Replacement of the Old Fapi

The National Government of China at Nanking made it clear through a statement of its Finance Minister on May 27 that preparations are being made for the complete exchange of the new for the old fapi notes in Nanking and Shanghai as well as elsewhere throughout the provinces of Kiangsu, Anhwei, and Chekiang. This exchange is a measure of expediency to prohibit the circulation of the old fapi notes.

It is understood that this exchange is to take effect from June 8 following the issue of the Finance Ministry's proclamation to that effect on May 31. At the same time, there were made public the Provisional Revisionary Law for the Consolidation of Currencies, Regulations for the Consolidation of Old Fapi Notes, Financial Security Bonds Regulations of the 31st Year of Minkuo, Special Account Regulations of the same year, as well as the public notice of the Central Reserve Bank of China. As the result of these measures, all hostile currencies will be converted into Central Reserve Bank notes within the two-week period starting June 8. With this achievement, the region of the delta at the lower reaches of the Yangtze River will enter into an epoch-making stage of its long struggle for the unification of currencies.

Following the outbreak of the current War of Greater East Asia on December 8 of last year, the old fapi notes which were then already rapidly falling experienced a sudden drop, with the result that on May 25 they stood at such a low rate that in Shanghai 100 yuans were equal in value to only 9 yen in Japanese military notes. Such a condition showed that the old fapi notes had entered into their last stage of decline. Such a decline was not at all strange; in fact, it was predestined in view of the fact that the notes had been issued by a regime which is reeling from the setbacks administered by the Imperial Japanese Forces. It is nothing but the natural result of the impressive Japanese military victories throughout the past five years.

When, on November 4, 1935, Chiang Kai-shek with the support of America and Britain established the legal tender system with the intention of abolishing the silver standard, the legal and market value of this legal tender was such that it commanded a 3 per cent premium in exchange over the yen. In order to maintain this favorable position, Chiang Kai-shek collected all the silver available within the country and sent it as a security fund to America and Britain. The quantities of silver sent to both New York and London thus reached a colossal sum. It was also arranged that Chiang was to receive financial aid from these two countries in case of need. Under such conditions, it was thought that any negligible change in the overseas revenues or expenditures of the Chungking Government could have no adverse effect on the maintenance of the legal tender system itself. Thus such an apparently sound and solid basis was sought for the security of the system.

With the outbreak of the China Affair, however, the majority of the cities of the Chungking regime which constituted the centers of economic activity were occupied by the Japanese Army. The long coast-line was effectively sealed by the Japanese Navy. Consequently it became difficult for Chiang to send out any exports, and without exports it was impossible to replenish the security funds placed abroad for the support of the legal tender. Without such replenishment, the security funds rapidly melted away in view of the large quantities of war materials which were being purchased with them, and this in turn caused Chiang's economic power abroad to wane.

Under such circumstances, the maintenance of the value of the legal tender abroad was attended with mounting difficulties. Moreover, in view of the fact that customs revenues constituted the main source of the Chungking Government's income, the total loss of its principal ports of trade resulted in an excessive decrease in its annual revenues. And to make matters worse, the mounting war requirements caused a sudden increase in the annual expenditures. In order to make good this deficit, therefore, the Chungking Government resorted to an over-issue of notes, thus veritably bringing on a serious financial inflation. Thus the decline of the domestic value of the fapi notes was accelerated. But the complete collapse of the notes was brought about by Japan's assumption of supervision over the Tientsin and Shanghai concessions, the fall of Hongkong and Singapore, and by the cutting off as well of the Burma Route. This indeed dealt the finishing blow to all the malicious attempts by America and Britain to support the Chungking regime's financial system.

It was in view of this irretrievable fall of the fapi notes that Finance Minister Chou Fo-hai of the Nanking Government suggested the speedy conversion of the old fapi notes into Central Reserve Bank notes within a certain designated period at a certain fixed rate in compliance with the desires of the people. Unless this were done, he warned that "currency will expand, the financial structure will lose its balance, commodity prices will rise daily, and the burden of life will become heavier."

At this juncture, it should be noted that the old fapi notes, valueless as they had become, constituted the only currency in circulation in China for the last seven years. To deprive them of legal value all at once would therefore naturally inflict immeasurable losses on the people. It is for this reason that the Nanking National Government decided unconditionally to exchange the old fapi notes with the Central Reserve Bank notes on the liberal basis of a 2 to 1 ratio.

It is needless to say that the China Affair is inseparably related to the current War of Greater East Asia. In this sense the China Affair may be said to constitute the nucleus of the War of Greater East Asia. In fact the establishment of the projected New Order in East Asia, which is the ultimate object of the current war, can never be attained unless the present China Affair is carried to a successful termination. And the successful prosecution of the China Affair can be brought about not only by strengthening Japan's attack against Chungking but also by helping the National Government of China at Nanking and supporting it in building up the national structure under its rule.

It is thus apparent that there should be staged both a political and an economic offensive. The devastating operations of the Japanese Army in the Yunnan and the East Chekiang sectors as well as in North China, and the continuous bombings of the South China air bases by the Japanese Naval Air Units constitute the former. The Nanking Government's fight against the old fapi notes, that is to say, the financial war against Chungking, constitutes the latter. Both are the requisites of a successful prosecution of the China Affair.

This drastic measure against the old fapi taken by the National Government of China will no doubt serve to protect the livelihood of the people under its rule and will prevent them from being beguiled into catering to the needs of the Chungking Government. It presages the last stage of development in the projected reconstruction of Central China, and will contribute considerably toward enabling Japan to affirm the unshakable national structure essential for carrying on the current War of Greater East Asia to a victorious end.

Toyokazu Nakamura

Men who know China as thoroughly as their own house are rare. Toyokazu Nakamura, who last spring was appointed councilor of the Japanese Embassy at Nanking by Ambassador Kumataro Honda, perhaps cannot be called an authority on China, but he comes very close to being one. Prior to accepting the position as chief of the Telegraph Section of the Foreign Office, he held consular positions in Foochow, Canton, Hongkong and other places of importance.

Mr. Nakamura is very tidy about his appearance, is a plugger, a conscientious worker. At the time the German-Polish war broke out, this official was chief of the Telegraph Section of the Gaimusho. Day in and day out he was at his office from 8 a.m. to midnight, assorting the reports which were flashed from the Japanese diplomatic outposts in Europe and then sending answers, queries.

Much is expected of Toyokazu Nakamura.

A Year Ago Today

June 4, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times & Advertiser

Japan's policy toward the National Government of China at Nanking was reiterated by Major-General Yuitsu Tsuchihashi of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China. The Major-General stated emphatically that the national policy for the disposal of the China Affair is to make the National Government of China the only legitimate sovereignty in China and to overthrow any existing anti-Wang elements in the country.

Although no official announcement was available as to the exact nature of the five-hour conference at Brenner Pass between Fuehrer Hitler and Premier Benito Mussolini, political observers in Berlin expressed the belief that the leaders were considering questions broadly concerning the Near East, Spain and the Western Mediterranean, the United States and the Soviet Union.

LOSS OF STRATEGIC MATERIALS IN EAST ASIA BIG BLOW TO U.S.

Wartime Industries Severely Handicapped Due to Stoppage of Imports of Rubber and Tin

By Kazue Kuwajima
(Revue Diplomatique)

The economic plight of the United States since the War of Greater East Asia began has been aggravated by the series of defeats which the American forces have suffered in the Pacific. No longer can the President of the United States call his nation the inexhaustible entrepot or the power house of the democracies.

The commencement of hostilities was fatal to the American plutocrat. At the outset of the war, the United States did not have enough ocean-cruising vessels to transport supplies to the industrial plants in America. At the end of 1939 the total tonnage of the U.S. ships plying over the high seas was no greater than 9,000,000 tons, of which over one-half were superannuated and ready for the junk heap. This was admitted by the American authorities. Foreign trade statistics show that 30 per cent of America's total exports and 17 per cent of her total imports were carried in the hulls of American ships. The rest the American foreign traders had to rely on ships of third countries.

Mere Bluff

Confronted with this uncompromising fact, the American officials hastened to build up a large merchant marine. They contemplated constructing several million tons a year. However, when the plan was transferred from the blueprint room to the dockyards, the United States found to her dismay that she did not have enough steel or skilled labor for this gigantic project. The shipbuilding program, as announced, therefore amounts to no more than pure propaganda intended for internal consumption as the country's citizens found themselves deprived of the daily necessities. The danger and difficulty of navigation in Axis-controlled waters increased no less the risk and hazard of overseas transportation.

A cursory glance at the American economic scene will reveal that the self-styled wealthiest nation of the world is lacking in many of the essential raw materials. According to the announcement of the United States Government, America depended, wholly or mostly, upon the foreign countries for her supplies of more than 10 items of what she called strategical materials and at least a same amount of equally valuable articles. Many of these materials were formerly imported from Europe, Africa and the South Sea regions, much of which have already come under the aegis of the Axis countries.

The United States imported 80 per cent of her tin requirements from the southern regions of Asia. About 70 per cent of the world production of rubber is consumed in the United States which it imported from Malaya and the East Indies. The motor car, airplane and munition producing industries have been crippled by the war developments.

Enormous Consumption

The rapid increase in the production of raw rubber in Malaya and the East Indies in recent years is due chiefly to the enormous consumption of this product in the United States. The world output of rubber in 1914 was very small but it increased by leaps and bounds until by 1940 the total production was 1,400,000 tons. Similarly did the consumption rate expand in the United States. In 1918, the total amount of rubber consumed was 27,000 tons and by 1940, it was 620,000 tons. Last year, it was 800,000 tons.

The rubber plant was first introduced in the South Sea regions in 1876. As the climate and soil were suited to the product, the rubber plantations continued to flourish at a rapid rate. The American investments in rubber plantations alone aggregated ¥3,100,000,000. The United States imported 59 per cent of its requirements from Malaya 27 per cent from the East Indies, six per cent from Ceylon and three per cent from South America.

Rubber Stock

The American holding of raw rubber in May, last year, totaled 338,767 tons, of which 177,856 tons were in the hands of the Government, 141,091 tons of manufacturers and 19,720 tons of the dealers. The amount, however, was by no means sufficient as a reserve to provide for the emergency and the Government, believing that the importation of the article and economizing it was absolutely necessary, established a special rubber purchasing firm under its supervision.

Under this arrangement, the United States imported 781,000 tons during the period from January to October, 1941. At the end of July, 1941, the company had in stock about 395,000 tons, and the figures were increased to 455,000 by the end of October. By December 8, when the War of Greater East Asia broke out, the company had stored up about 700,000 tons. But when we realize that the American consumption of rubber in that year totaled more than 800,000 tons, we may take for granted that the amount in stock would not last more than one year under the wartime demand.

But within about four months of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, all the rubber producing sections in the southeastern part of East Asia fell into Japan's hands, with the result that 6,300,000 acres, or 73 per cent of the rubber plantations of the world (about 8,600,000 acres) have ceased to be available to the United States and Britain.

With such a gloomy prospect, the United States has been making all possible efforts to find a substitute for natural rubber. As the result, President Roosevelt introduced to the Congress a bill encouraging the cultivation of various plants, which yield rubber, not only in the United States but in the Western hemisphere.

Substitute Plants

One of these substitute plants is a shrub which belongs to the chrysanthemum family and was well known to the aborigines in Mexico at the time the American continent was discovered, but whether the rubber element contained in it is comparable to the raw rubber produced in the South Sea regions is still a question. Whatever may be the case, the cultivation of the plant to satisfy the American demand in a short time is practically impossible. A professor of botany at the University of Southern California stated that the United States may be able to obtain 500,000,000 pounds of rubber from a certain kind of plant, which grows in the soil rich in alkali in the Western hemisphere, but it is no more than a piece of American propaganda to sooth the American public.

No matter however rich the United States may be in its iron and petroleum resources, it is inevitable that its war industry is bound to come to a deadlock if it cannot get rubber from East Asia. The American Government is well aware of this and has been trying to develop the rubber plantation in South America for some time with seeds of highest grade it obtained from Malaya. Since February, last year, it has been carrying on tests at the experimental station in Brazil by sowing 200,000 seeds, but the cultivation of rubber plants in South America has proved to be a failure so far. The reason for this is that the Malay plants which yield more rubber than any other kind would not thrive in South America because of the fact that they are easily subject to the ravages of parasitic insects.

In the future, the United States may succeed in developing a species which would not be affected by the parasitic insects, but it requires at least a few decades for that country to obtain a sufficient amount of rubber from it. From such a consideration, the United States has been limiting the consumption of rubber for private purposes to the minimum.

Germans Successful

In the light of this fact, it is apparent that there is no other solution of the rubber problem for the United States than encouraging the manufacture of synthetic rubber and the reclamation of old rubber. In Germany, the synthetic rubber has been quite successful. The article produced by I.G. Co. in Germany is said to be of excellent quality. In the United States, however, the synthetic rubber, which has been on the market since 1931, costs three times as much as natural rubber. It is for this reason that the company interested in it has not been able to popularize it.

The amount of artificial rubber the company produced during the year 1939 was about 1,700 tons. It is reported that the manufacture of synthetic rubber is being encouraged, with the result that the amount of output is expected to be raised soon to about 15,000 tons a year. But in order to produce the article to satisfy even half the American demand, it will require at least ¥2,000,000,000 and a considerable length of time for the development of the industry.

As for the reclaimed rubber industry, the American Government has improved the system of collecting old rubber as its importance in producing substitute rubber has been recognized. As the United States is a great rubber consumer, it has an abundance of waste rubber pieces which accumulate in the process of manufacture as well as used rubber which can be reclaimed. However, the total production of reclaimed rubber is about from 27 to about 30 per cent of the total imports of natural rubber.

Severe Blow

The fact that Japan has now under its control the southeastern part of Asia, which produced 97 per cent of raw rubber the United States used as one of the most essential raw materials for its national defense, is a heavy blow to that country. It is inevitable that this condition will cause no small setback, to the American war industry.

But rubber is only one of many items, in which the United States is not self-sufficient. The United States also depends upon foreign sources for chrome, tungsten, manganese, silk, Manila hemp and quinine, which are indispensable raw materials in time of war or peace, but it can no longer get them from the Asiatic regions. The situation is very disheartening to the American industry in general and the war industry in particular.

There are many reasons why the United States began to take serious interest in East Asia in the middle of the 19th century, but it is not hard to imagine that the acquisition of various important raw materials such as tin, rubber, chrome and tungsten is one of them.

The fact that the United States, under-estimated Japan's economic strength until up to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia and fooled itself into believing that Japan under the pressure of the so-called ABCD economic encirclement would be plunged into difficulty due to a lack of necessary raw materials, has, as the price of the everlasting self conceit, been shut out from the southeastern Pacific and Indian Ocean and reduced to a nation of "have not" within a matter of only four months since the outbreak of the war.

Synopsis of CONTEMPORARY JAPANESE LITERATURE

KOME
(Rice)
1934

By Shoken Kamizukasa (Joshi)

Today is the last day of the year, and the rice dealer has come to collect his bill. We have been a regular customer of his for the last 30 years. In fact, ever since my wife and I started housekeeping at Shirokane, in Shiba Ward (Tokyo), and no matter where we moved to after that—to Shibuya, Meguro, or Senzoku—we have always purchased our rice from this shop. On reflection, I find that my wife, once a young bride of 17 or thereabouts, has now become fat, ugly and thoroughly aged. Yet the manner in which she speaks to the rice dealer's apprentice has never changed in the course of these 30 years.

Three Children

I have three children, but due perhaps to some defect in my temperament I have never been particularly fond of any one of them.

But my wife loved daughter very much and constantly provided her with new kimono and obi. Besides, as my eldest son began to attend a university after finishing higher school and my second son a middle school, it seemed as if I were toiling and sweating away entirely for the sake of the children, and I had the feeling that no matter how much I worked it would never be enough to make both ends meet. In the meantime a discussion about giving away daughter in marriage was begun, and my wife was all worked up about it. At last one day she went to the length of getting S. Sensei my senior, to try to counsel me since no matter how much she herself talked to me on the subject I would not listen to her seriously. At any rate, as a consequence, I was made to promise to provide a thousand yen for the expenses of the wedding.

My daughter's marriage proposal, however, was a fizzle. My wife said that this was due to the cold attitude I took toward the young man when I was once forced to meet him, but as for myself, I believe it was because my daughter was not beautiful. In due course another marriage proposal arose. This time my wife went about it cautiously and would not let me meet my daughter's prospective partner. I myself had no desire to meet another prospective son-in-law, but in the end I had no choice but to see him, which I did, in my study. One look at him, and I thought: "Alas! What an unpleasant fellow this!" This proposal proved to be a success, but since he displayed an antagonistic attitude at every turn in my presence, I seized a favorable opportunity and cut off relations with him.

Unusual Breakfast

One morning, while I was in my study, it was reported to me that breakfast was ready. Now, this was something unusual, for in my household everyone had been in the habit of taking his morning meal at his own convenience or pleasure. As I looked at the table I found that a feast had been spread which was far better and more appetizing than our usual breakfasts. It was to celebrate my eldest son's securing a job, on which he was to start today. Yet, as a matter of fact, he had never since his middle school days, talked to me on his own initiative and I had known nothing about this matter. Once, pestered by my wife, I did introduce him to an acquaintance of mine about finding employment for him—he had been idle for three years after his graduation from the university—but he never once reported to me, on returning home, regarding his prospects, so I could not be earnest about it. His salary was to be such a small one, and I wondered who on earth had helped him get this job. My second son has had no taste for academic schooling; all the money spent on his education has gone to naught, and he is idling about, unable to receive his diploma. But he gets along quite normally with me, in which we are no different from ordinary fathers and sons.

But when I saw my wife, happy as she was over the eldest son securing a job, treating him as he ate his breakfast with assiduous care and attention and with a proud look on her face and trying not to hurt his feelings, I grumbled to myself—quite involuntarily if you please—that if she had done even half of this for me, my home life would have been a pleasant one indeed. When breakfast was about over the usual rice dealer's assistant brought over our rice order. "Kome-ya-san," I said, addressing him, "all our children, mind you, have grown up on the rice supplied by your shop. Listen. I'll give all my children to your shop, so what do you say to returning me the amount I paid for all the rice you have supplied up to now." Thereupon the rice dealer's assistant made a queer face. "Thank you," he said, in the customary shopkeeper's brogue, grinning broadly, "thanks for your usual patronage."

* * *

Story Analyzed

This is the short story that reveals the author's nihilism at his best. There is no other work that has made such irksome creatures of wife and children. Only, there is no sting to this unfeeling indifference; on the contrary, there is something calm and gentle about it which makes the reader smile. This sort of mild lukewarmness is the characteristic of the author whether he describes emotions, or whether he depicts life itself. It is due to the fact that a certain sense of vulgarity is involved in the loneliness of his solitary existence.

JAPANESE HELP BUILD SULU PEARL INDUSTRY

Some Gems Worth More Than 12,000 Pesos

Sulu is peculiar. Its pearls are no exception. They are, the rarest of them, prized above all other gems by the connoisseurs in Paris, London and New York. Yet the business of taking them is incidental to the very ordinary business of garnering plain sea shells; and the taking of a pearl is simply a lucky strike only occasionally expected or realized, save of course that small and irregularly shaped ones, the common run, are taken frequently.

This pearling industry of Sulu is very old. There can be no doubt that many of the gems that made India famous really were bred in Sulu waters and merely went from India to medieval Europe as merchandise of the caravans. India then had the name of turning even grass into gold: that is, she enjoyed a monopoly of the sugar industry. She was paramount in the trade of the orient.

Moro Divers

The pearling banks are everywhere in the Sulu seas, near coral reefs and where currents are strong. The pearl bearing oysters cling to the coral; they are not found on sandy bottom. The divers are Moros, but their chief employers now are Japanese, who within a few years have made themselves masters of the pearl fishing industry. The pearling crafts are Moro boats of the Vinta type, but quite large, of 30 to 50 tons capacity; and sometimes they are larger. They coast along the banks, in waters not more than 20 fathoms in depth. They plumb the bottom by covering the plumb with a heavy coating of soap. If sand is brought up, no fishing is done. If the impressions show coral banks, then the diving begins. These Moro divers are the most expert in the world and can remain under water, without any equipment whatever, an incredibly long time. They fetch up the shell, various sorts for the making of "pearl" buttons. Here and there they find a cache of oysters, and fetch them up quickly.

Priceless Pearls

There may be pearls, some of great price. The oysters are opened on deck under the eye of the master of the craft.

Naturally the gems are built up in layers. In the rough they are not the lustrous jewels that women sell their souls for. Only the expert knows their value. Back in old Jolo or in Zamboanga the rough pearls fall first into the hands of Chinese dealers unless a great pearl buyer happens to be making one of his occasional visits to the primary markets, in which case he may deal with the fishermen on the beach before the dealer has had his chance to cop the business.

When the pearls reach the experts they are peeled layer by layer down to the real gem. The experts are ever on search for new pearls to match old ones. They may be making up a rope of gems for a great Paris jeweler; they may be seking a pair of earrings, or just one lovely pearl of extraordinary size, symmetry and luster—the three qualities that determine the true value of pearls. Anyway, they are always seeking what is hardest to find, the choicest gems of the ocean beds. The point is, they are in such close contact with the big pearl merchants of the money capitals of the world. There the jewelers have orders partly made up, of pearls the description of which all the experts know by memory. It is the rare pearls that will complete these orders, and the ones so large and precious as to be priceless in themselves, that fetch the big money in Jolo and Zamboanga.

Sold at 12,000 Pesos

A few years ago some Moro pearl divers brought a fine pearl to Zamboanga. It was in the shape of a droplet, would complete a rare pendant. It brought them 12,000 pesos, and within 36 hours, the description having been cabled to Paris, the expert had 37,000 pesos for it! After that, of course, the price went up and up. In time this pearl will be a crown jewel, perhaps; or, if there are to be few more crowns, then the lady of a merchant prince of the people will wear it to the opera.

The jewelers in Paris, London and New York did not hesitate to buy pearls "sight unseen" from primary buyers enjoying a reputation in the trade. The descriptions were cabled, perhaps with an assurance that the pearl in question will complete perfectly this or that order, and then the offers pour back over the wires. They paid fortunes for single pearls that they had never seen, knowing the owner in the Philippines had sent them a faithful description.

Modern Diving Suits

Greater depths can be reached by divers equipped with modern diving suits, and these are to be found in the Sulu waters on some of the more pretentious pearling ships; but the prevailing method is that of the naked Moro diver.

So it was back in the centuries when the Indian Ocean was a Chinese lake, and sails of Chinese junks dotted the sealanes from Manila to Suez. Then the junks came regularly to trade at Jolo and Zamboanga and garner the cream of the pearl fishing industry. The masters paid 700 to 800 ting for choice pearls, some a full inch in diameter. They did not pay cash, but gave beads, cotton cloth (from India, of course), "trade" silver, iron and the like; also pottery including burial jars. They sent the pearls to Europe by way of the Red Sea and caravans, and, Sulu traditions think, their profits were enormous.

In the Periodicals

Bungei, Vol. 10. No. 6, June, 1942 (in Japanese). The Kaizo-sha, Tokyo. Price 50 sen. Feature articles; Two Historians, Politicians and Reminiscences, and Impression of Taiwan.

JAPAN YESTERDAY AND TODAY

Threatened Dilemma For Filial Piety

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times and Advertiser Staff

Part I

Though filial piety bears the same label "Ko" in Japan and China, as does loyalty (Chu) and many other things moral and material, they often mean different things in the two countries. But their very likeness is misleading, often brings serious, even dangerous misunderstanding. Chu, for instance, is absolute, unconditional faithfulness in Japan, sentimental as love, and even as love, often blind, that is, to self-interest or utilitarian consideration. With the Chinese it is far less romantic, far more practical, or realistic, if you like; and it is closely linked with the classic idea of "Kaku-mei" or change of heavenly mandate. According to this principle the King derives his sanction from heaven and as long as he enjoys heavenly confidence he may rule his country, but the day he proves to be a bad ruler, or is found unsuitable for his job, the heavenly mandate expires and another King is appointed in his place. In other words, people are justified in changing their monarchs when he has ceased, in their eyes, to be what he should be. Such thought doubtless has had good uses in China, but in Japan Chu based on such logic is no Chu at all, it is sheer dangerous thought, poison, treason. Once, however, this dangerous thought served a useful purpose in Japan: it stirred up the loyalists of pre-Restoration days against the Shogunate till it was finished.

Same With Filial Piety

The same with filial piety. In China it was a species of self-insurance to protect the family as from inroads of tyrants at home or of barbarous invaders from beyond the Walls. With the Japanese it is part of the greater piety—loyalty. Parents are often said to be "lost in the wilderness of illusion for their love of children," which is reflected in the children whose eyes are equally blind to the faults of their parents.

All other things which may be said to have come from foreign sources have been thoroughly sifted: what is good and useful alone has been taken and the unsuitable and indigestible rejected. Many friendly critics of Japan therefore have said that the Japanese have a remarkable talent for not only adopting but adapting what is best in foreign civilization to her peculiar requirements.

Adoption Difficult

It must be confessed, however, that this process of eclectic adoption was not always accomplished without difficulty or painful experience. Rome was not made in a day. Japan is the result of a history that has counted over 2600 years. There was a period here and there marked with wholesale infatuation with flashy importations and blindfold imitation of foreign novelties. The Japanese have always been, as they are, a virile race with a good measure of "eternal curiosity," not without an aptitude for "apish imitation."

One great example of wholesale infatuation was that of the eighth century for Buddhism. Once the fear and scruples about the new religion had been overcome, the nation from top to bottom went mad over it, and while they had accomplished some wonderful things such as the building of Todaiji Temple and its Daibutsu, they also did things of which the patriots and subsequent historians would have given worlds to have wiped the memory. Till at length there arose from among the Buddhists themselves a clarion voice of protest, of which such famous priests as Denkyo Daishi and Kobo Daishi may be said to have been the exponents. It had taken a century or more for a pure Japanese Buddhism to take root, and indeed many centuries had to pass before Buddhism has been thoroughly acclimatized as the native religion of Japan. For it was only in the so-called Kamakura period, from the latter part of the 12th century to the 13th that such characteristically Japanese priests as Honen, Shinran, Dogen, Nichiren made their comet-like appearance in the Buddhist firmament to shed a light that continues to shine till today. But what a long story it was—from the time of Indo-Chinese Buddhism to pure Japanese Buddhism!

Thus through the years of cultural intercourse intermittently carried on with the Continent the native scholars and religionists were hard put to it, sorting out as wheat from tares, only that which might prove good to the country. In the view of those looking back from the vantage ground of future ages it might appear as if Japan had a wonderful vision with which she saw at a glance what was good in every foreign civilization and went straight for it, turning down all that was dross. On the contrary, Japan had often swallowed wholesale many a foreign novelty but finding afterward its bones sticking in the throat, had to disgorge what was thrust down in haste, and return to the plainer but more wholesome nourishment of the native soil. Such, however, was the experience of all the great nations from ancient Greece to modern Germany which have risen to pre-eminence in the history of mankind. The difference between the progressive and retrogressive nations is exactly that between the apt pupil quickly learning what is good to him and putting it to intelligent uses and the sluggard too obtuse to learn anything even from an abundance of good teachers and books.

(To Be Concluded)